FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 SEPTEMBER 1980

Turkey

The armed forces took control of Turkey in a coup d'etat carried out in the early hours of 12 September. The National Security Council, headed by Chief of Staff Kenan Evren, issued eight numbered communiques over Ankara radio detailing the reasons for the coup and informing the public of the new system. The council said in the first communique that it had "totally seized administration of the country" in order to ensure national unity, "prevent a possible civil war" and restore the "authority and existence of the state." It announced that parliament and the government have been "abolished" and nationwide martial law declared. The second announced the appointments of 13 martial law commanders for various parts of the country who are authorized to "take any measure and precaution" they feel necessary to "ensure the primacy of the state authority" and public order. The third communique provided for the smooth sale and distribution of food and the maintenance of health and transportation services, while the fourth listed the members of the ruling National Security Council. The fifth advised that all airports, ports and borders have been closed and most telecommunications activities banned but said that the strait will remain open to foreign shipping. The sixth communique stated that the armed forces have established "full and firm control" throughout the country and urged the people to struggle against "anarchy, terrorism and division" and "communist, fascist and fanatical religious ideologies." The final two dealt with the ban on the activities of political parties, some trade unions and other organizations and with the status of civil servants.

In further developments, the Ankara Martial Law Command announced over Ankara radio that the leaders of the Republican People's Party, the Justice Party and the National Salvation Party have been placed "under the security of the armed forces for some time." According to the radio, the leader of the National Action Party "has not been found." In a related decision of possible consequence, the first communique also stated that parliamentary "immunity" has been "annulled."

General Evren has on occasions expressed his dissatisfaction with the Turkish political systems. His latest and strongest statement came in an armed forces day speech carried by Ankara radio on 30 August in which he noted that "present laws" did not permit a return to the "normal order" and that efforts to increase the powers of martial law commanders had "unfortunately yielded no result." The general expressed his concern over the fact that the military had been blamed for the lack of order in the country and said that this was not "compatible with common sense of justice." He warned that the "weakness of state authority created an atmosphere conducive to the growth of anarchy and terror" and stated that the normal citizen wanted to see the establishment of "effective state authority."

Iran

In an interview with Tehran radio, Ayatollah Hoseyn Montazeri joined the groundswell of Muslim fundamentalist reaction to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's statements in his 8 September Black Friday speech in which he implicity accused this fundamentalist " "minority" of trying to monopolize power in Iran. Montazeri said that in a situation in which Iraq is "formally at war" with Iran, factories are "crippled" by the economic blockade and universities are closed, "minor differences" should be set aside for the good of the country and in "consideration for the health of the imam." In view of this, Montazeri declared that he was "utterly astonished" by Bani-Sadr's speech. He also expressed "surprise" at the president's attack on the media, since Bani-Sadr himself has Iranian radio and television "at his disposal." Montazeri's comments follow several other attacks on Bani-Sadr from a number of individuals and organizations both in and out of the government.

Apparently reacting to this rising tide of opposition, Bani-Sadr, according to AFP, declared that he will remain "at his post" and "promote the unity of the people," but he did not comment further on the criticism leveled at him.

Ayatollah Khomeyni, made his first reference to the intensified domestic political crisis in the wake of the Bani-Sadr speech in an address to Prime Minister Mohammad Wali Raja'i and his Cabinet colleagues carried by Tehran radio. Khomeyni did not mention Bani-Sadr's speech as such and spoke only in general terms, but he asked how the people of the country--who, he said, have suffered so greatly--would feel if there were "commotion" in Iran over "whether I should be your senior or you should be mine." He said that Iran's enemies "want you to continue fighting among yourselves" so they can "deal their blow" to the revolution. He begged all those "holding certain positions" to avoid what is contrary to God's will, the imam and the nation.

Egypt

MENA reported that Egypt wants to reach at least a "minimum agreement" and "record joint stands" with the United States in the upcoming bilateral talks, which it described as being held to discuss ways to eliminate "obstacles" created by the Israelis during the autonomy negotiations. MENA also reported that the Egyptians will enter the talks with a "firm stance" based, among other things, on points connected with Jerusalem, West Bank settlements and measures Israel should take to "indicate" good will toward the Palestinians.

Syria, Libya, Iraq

According to the GULF NEWS AGENCY, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said during talks in Bahrain with Amir 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah that the possibility of Iraq's "accession" to the new unified state is being discussed by the joint Syrian-Libyan committee. A Damascus radio report on these talks made no mention of such a statement by Khaddam, and monitored Libyan and Iraqi media have not reported on any such Syrian-Libyan discussions.

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AL-WAZIR, SALVADORAN REVOLUTIONARIES HOLD TALKS

NC111710 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] This morning Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief and member of the Fatah Central Committee, met with the officials in charge of foreign relations in El Salvador's revolutionary democratic front. Our correspondent has learned that the discussion dealt with the situation in El Salvador and Latin America and ways of developing aid for the people and revolution of El Salvador.

'ARAFAT INSPECTS PALESTINIAN TRAINING CAMPS

NC111716 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] At noon today brother commander Abu 'Ammar inspected the training camps for Palestinian fighters, both male and female. Brother Abu 'Ammar gave instructions to the commanders and cadres of the camps and explained the latest developments in the Palestinian issue on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES INVITATION TO VISIT DPRK

NC111714 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] This afternoon Brother Abu 'Ammar received the DPRK ambassador in Damascus. Our correspondent has learned that the ambassador conveyed to him an invitation from the Korean Workers Party Central Committee to attend the celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the triumph of the Korean revolution.

DPFLP'S HAWATIMAH DENOUNCES EEC INITIATIVES

LD111145 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 5-6 Sep 80 p 5

[APS report: "Mr Nayif Hawatimah Denounces 'Reactualization' of Resolution 242"]

[Text] Algiers--At a press conference given at Algiers' "Aurassi" hotel in the late afternoon, Democratic People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP], Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah rejected recent West European "initiatives" relating to a search for a solution to the Near East conflict, which he called "maneuvers aimed at gaining time and letting the present American administration give itself up completely to the coming presidential election."

During his press conference the Palestinian leader, who was accompanied by national liberation movement representatives accredited to Algiers, denounced the maneuvers of some West European countries which, in the wake of American diplomacy, are trying to save the content of the "Camp David" tripartite accords, "especially their present second phase, during which efforts are being made to establish a so-called internal autonomy."

According to Hawatimah, the European initiative is tantamount to an effort to "reactualize" Security Council Resolution 242. For instance, these European countries are preparing a draft resolution to be submitted to a UN session next fall which, like Resolution 242, appears to deny to the Palestinian people the right to a homeland and to challenge the PLO's legitimate representation of the struggling Palestinian people.

"Therefore," the DPFLP secretary general stated, "the imperialist-Zionist plot against the Arab world's progressive forces, especially Palestinian resistance, has two aspects--political and military. The political aspect has been taken care of by an initiative taken by EEC countries, in cooperation with U.S. diplomacy, with a view to extricating the 'Camp David' accords from the blind alley in which they now find themselves and preparing a neocolonialist, defeatist path with which certain reactionary Arab regimes would be associated. The 'military' aspect has been entrusted to Israel which has daily been attacking southern Lebanon with impunity and unequaled savagery with a view to destroying Palestinian resistance camps and bases."

With reference to this, Hawatimah implied that these aggressive acts would develop in the coming days in the hope that, once Palestinian resistance is physically annihilated, it will be unable to thwart the new plot which is being hatched politically through the European initiative.

After stating that Palestinian resistance was still on its feet as a result of the Steadfastness Front countries' and world progressive and nationalist forces' active solidarity, Hawatimah asked West European countries to adopt a policy independent of American policy with respect to this problem and vote "positively" in support of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights to self-determination and a homeland during the coming UN session.

PFLP'S HABASH CABLES AL-ASAD ON PROPOSED UNITY

JN111743 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad has received a cable from PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash in which Dr Habash praised the unity between Syria and Libya. He said: We at the PFLP send you our heartfelt congratulations, hoping that the achievement of this unity will be fully successful and placing all of our capabilities at your service in attaining this noble objective, for which our Arab nation has long struggled and in the defense of which it has offered thousands of martyrs.

Your historic stand occurs at a time when the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught against the Arab nation has escalated, taking advantage of the difficulties that have been imposed by the nature of this stage. This onslaught is intended initially to deal blows to the Arab liberation movement, particularly the Palestinian revolution and nationalist regimes, with the purpose of paralyzing their effectiveness and steadfastness. The Israeli enemy's threats to deal blows to Syria's steadfastness, the Egyptian troop concentrations on the borders of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the establishment of U.S. bases in Egypt, Somalia and Oman all come in implementation of this scheme. The schemes of imperialism, Zionism and reaction are not restricted to this but included the mobilization of their reactionary reserves in every nationalist country, to strike at domestic achievements on all levels, in order to divert these regimes from the task of confronting their schemes. The Israeli enemy's escalation of its scheme of oppression against our struggling masses, which have destroyed the legend of Camp David, hopes to crush the popular upheaval against the Camp David agreement and the U.S.-Zionist-As-Sadat alliance.

The achievement of unity between our Arab people in the Syrian Arab Republic and our people in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is an important step toward pooling and mobilizing Arab efforts in our Arab nation's fateful battle for liberation and unity.

Long life Arab unity, for the liberation of the individual and the land.

PLA CHIEF OF STAFF CABLES PRESIDENT AL-ASAD

JN120825 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text of cable sent by Brig Gen Muhammad Tariq al-Khadra', chief of staff of the Palestine Liberation Army, to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on the Syrian-Libyan declaration of unity--date not given]

[Excerpts] The Tripoli declaration establishing unity between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has come as a practical and revolutionary reply to the machinations of imperialism, Zionism and reaction against the Arab nation and the Palestinian issue in particular.

The battle for unity is simultaneously the battle for liberation and return because the confrontation of the malignant Zionist cancer in Arab Palestine is serious action and a struggle for unity. Israel, this racist and sinful state, would not have been able to spread its poison in the Arab homeland and remain as a state and entity had it not been for the absence of Arab unity.

In my name and on behalf of the Palestine Liberation Army--the army of the Palestinian people and their armed and mature force--we proclaim our absolute support for the unionist Tripoli declaration and place ourselves at your disposal to protect this Arab unity and raise its banner until victory, dignity, return and liberation are achieved.

KLIBI COMMENTS ON LONDON TALKS WITH THATCHER

LD051407 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Majid Sarhan report: "In the first and longest meeting of its kind, Klibi lays stress on Jerusalem and the role of PLO; Thatcher emphasizes the proximity of the European initiative and support for the Palestinians' right to self-determination"]

[Text] London--Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has told British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that peace cannot be achieved in the Middle East unless the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, participates in its making.

During his meeting with the prime minister yesterday, Klibi explained that the main reason for the failure of Camp David is its disregard of this fact, which all the world recognizes. He emphasized that any solution to the Middle East problem that does not guarantee the Arab right in the city of Jerusalem is doomed.

In his discussions with Thatcher, the secretary general stressed the importance of the role of Europe in general and Britain in particular in the achievement of a lasting, comprehensive and just peace in the area. He reminded the British prime minister that her country has a historical responsibility toward the Palestinian people and that it must redress the wrong. This was undoubtedly a clear reference to the Balfour pledge which Britain gave to the Jews in 1917.

For her part Thatcher spoke with emphasis of the rights of the peoples of the area to live within secure borders. She also stressed the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination on their land.

In her reference to the European initiative Thatcher emphasized the importance of the European role in any future peace talks. She expressed her hope that Britain's contribution to this role will be fundamental and that the results of this initiative will appear soon.

The meeting, which was attended by Arab League London office director 'Unmar al-Hasan, lasted about 90 minutes. This prompted some journalists to wonder about the nature of the discussions because the prime minister rarely meets with prominent foreign visitors for more than 45 minutes.

It is worth noting that this is the first meeting of its kind between a British prime minister and an Arab League secretary general for over 22 years.

Al-Hasan had made a series of contacts and had held several meetings with British officials to prepare for this meeting.

On emerging from the British prime minister's headquarters at 10 Downing Street, Klibi found a number of Arab and foreign journalists waiting to put their questions to him before he proceeded to Heathrow airport en route to Paris, where he is due to meet with the French foreign minister today.

Asked about the reason for the long meeting and what had taken place during it, the Arab League secretary general expressed his pleasure at the meeting and praised Thatcher for her renowned clarity of vision and strong determination. He said: "The discussions we had today confirmed to me that Mrs Thatcher is well aware of Middle East problems and takes a very realistic view of them. I am glad that I exchanged views with her on several subjects related to these issues. This is why the discussions between us took more time than was expected and even more than her time allowed."

Klibi denied that there is any intention of altering the date set for the Arab summit conference. He said: The summit conference is scheduled to convene in November, most probably during the last week in November.

The Arab League secretary general expressed his conviction that Europe can make a serious and successful initiative that would open the way to a lasting just and peaceful solution and that Europe can help its American ally in searching for genuine solutions that would consolidate peace in the Arab east in a just and lasting manner.

He denounced the Camp David agreement and said that it has failed to achieve peace, adding that the Egyptians themselves have admitted this.

Replying to another question, the Arab League secretary general welcomed the proposed unity between Syria and Libya. He said: "The proposed unity between Libya and Syria has special political significance because it comes in the present circumstances as a response to the Israeli policy of force and arrogance. This policy which Israel has been carrying out since its establishment and which has been exacerbated since Menahem Begin came to power is now daily threatening Arab gains and achievements and exposing the Arab land to danger.

BAHRAIN

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM ARRIVES 11 SEP

JN111325 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1310 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Manama, 11 Sep (GNA)--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived here from Doha this afternoon on a short visit to the State of Bahrain as part of his tour of several gulf states. Khaddam was received by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and a number of Bahraini officials.

Meeting With Amir

JN111458 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1440 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Manama, 11 Sep (GNA)--This afternoon the Bahraini amir, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who is currently visiting Bahrain.

In a statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY after the meeting, which was attended by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that he conveyed a message to his highness the amir of Bahrain from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, dealing with bilateral relations, the latest developments in the Arab area and the recently declared Syrian-Libyan unity. He reiterated that the historical and national ties that link the two countries were adequate to achieve this unity.

On the possibility of Iraq's accession to this unity, Khaddam said that this is being discussed by the joint Syrian-Libyan committee. He added that the unity declaration has left the door open for any Arab state that wishes to join.

[Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 1615 GMT on 11 September 1980 carries a report on the 11 September meeting in Bahrain between Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Kalifah which is substantially the same except the last paragraph is omitted.]

11 Sep Departure

JN111825 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1815 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Manama, 11 Sep (GNA)--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, left Manama for Abu Dhabi today at the end of a short visit to Bahrain, within his tour of countries in the area. Khaddam conveyed a message to Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, dealing with bilateral relations and current international and Arab developments.

KUWAIT

AMIR ARRIVES IN BANGLADESH FOR 3-DAY VISIT

For Dacca radio reports on the visit of Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah to Bangladesh, beginning on 11 September, see the Bangladesh section of the 12 September South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

QATAR

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONVEYS MESSAGE TO AMIR

JN110946 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Doha--Qatari Heir Apparent Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani received this morning 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Khaddam gave Shaykh Hamad a letter from His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad addressed to the amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani.

Amir's Statement

JN111104 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Doha, 11 Sep (GNA)--His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari deputy amir and heir apparent, received this morning 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, who is currently visiting Doha as part of his tour of several Arab states.

Khaddam conveyed to His Highness Shaykh Hamad a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad addressed to Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani. The message deals with the unity steps that have been taken between Syria and Libya following their declaration of merger yesterday.

The Qatari heir apparent expressed his country's welcome of the merger, expressing the hope that the suitable objective circumstances will be attained in order to establish a comprehensive unity among all the Arab states, since unity is the most ideal way for achieving the Arab nation's goals and aspirations and guaranteeing this nation more prosperity, happiness and progress.

The Syrian foreign affairs minister arrived in Doha last night.

UAE

SYRIA'S KHADDAM ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI 11 SEP

JN111855 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1850 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Sep (GNA)--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs arrived in Abu Dhabi from Manama this evening on a short visit to the UAE, within his tour of countries in the area.

Khaddam will convey a message to UAE President His Excellency Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad dealing with the Libyan-Syrian unity and the measures adopted in this regard.

Zayid Supports Merger

JN112048 Doha QNA in Arabic 2030 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Sep (QNA)--The UAE president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, has received a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad dealing with the merger unity between Syria and Libya. The message was conveyed by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, during his meeting with Shaykh Zayid this evening immediately upon his arrival in Abu Dhabi from Bahrain.

The QNA correspondent in Abu Dhabi has learned that Shaykh Zayid expressed his country's welcome of and full support for the unity between Syria and Libya. This Shaykh Zayid added, derives from the UAE's total belief that unity is the road by which to achieve the Arab nations objectives of liberating its occupied land and regaining its usurped rights.

His highness pointed out that the unity between Syria and Libya would be a major contribution to Arab solidarity and to consolidation of the Arab nation's ability to confront its enemies and realize its objectives. His highness expressed the hope that the Arab countries will support this unity as the first step toward complete Arab unity.

11 Sep Departure

JN120827 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0540 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Sep (GNA)--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Abu Dhabi for home this evening following a short visit to the UAE.

During the visit he conveyed a message to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. He was seen off by Rashid 'Abdallah 'Ali al-Nu'aymi, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Syrian charge d'affaires Mukhlis Fap'awn.

PDRY

CHAIRMAN CABLES AL-ASAD, AL-QADHDHAFI ON MERGER

LD111657 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a congratulatory cable to President Hafiz al-Asad and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The text is as follows:

We have followed with great interest the steps you have taken for the sake of the unity of the sisterly countries of Syria and Libya, which was and still is a noble goal of the popular masses in every Arab country. Allow us, here, to send you, on behalf of the Yemeni people, the Government of the PDRY, and in my own name, warmest brotherly congratulations on the occasion of the proclamation of the establishment of Libyan-Syrian unity.

This achievement not only reinforces the strength and effectiveness of the Arab nationalist and progressive forces participating in the pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and in the process of the revolutionary confrontation against the enemies of our Arab peoples, but also gives us cogent proof that the single Arab nation, which was torn apart by imperialist and Zionist conspiracies, secondary differences and contradictions between those committed to the interests and causes of their (?peoples) and the agents of imperialism and reaction, is bound to have its virtuous forces sticking together, so that the wound may heal and the nation, becoming capable of reconstructing itself, proceeds along the road on independent development and social progress; uplifts the conditions of the Arab masses; and confronts all the imperialist and Zionist forces which are trying to make our Arab peoples kneel down in order to humiliate them through the continued occupation of our Arab territories, in disregard of the rights of our Palestinian Arab peoples and the building of new American military bases in Egypt, Oman and Somalia.

Our people look with gratification at which you have achieved, namely, the unification of the two brotherly countries. They are confident of your ability to confront the conspiracies which the enemies of our Arab nation will resort to in order to prevent the protection of this pan-Arab goal fulfilled by the Arab masses in Libya and Syria.

While your courageous Arab step will arouse the spite of the parties to Camp David and their agents, it will strengthen the efficacy of the Arab progressive forces and regimes and will give us, the Yemenis, more determination to proceed along the road we chose by our free and conscious will--the road to the unity of our (?great) Yemeni people and homeland. [Words indistinct] to achieve the Arab unity we seek, whose landmarks you have inaugurated through the unity of Syria and Libya.

Please convey our compliments and congratulations to our brothers--the masses of the revolutions of Syria and Libya.

Please accept, Your Excellencies, our sincerest appreciation and best wishes to you for your health and happiness and for success in your immense task.

MENA: CAIRO MEETING CENTERS ON EGYPT'S 'FIRM STANCE'

NC111641 Cairo MENA in English 1635 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 11 Sep (MENA)--Egypt and the United States of America will open tomorrow evening bilateral talks on removing obstacles placed by Israel before the autonomy negotiations and on arrangements for the tripartite summit between Egypt, the United States and Israel.

The Egyptian side to these talks will be headed by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, while the American side will be headed by alternate chairman of the American delegation to the Palestinian autonomy negotiations Ambassador James Leonard, who arrived in Cairo yesterday from Israel following five days of talks with Israeli officials in this respect.

Preliminary talks were held today at the premises of the Foreign Ministry here at experts level to prepare for tomorrow's talks. The Egyptian side to the talks included director of the organisations department at the Foreign Ministry Ambassador 'Amr Musa and a group of experts while the American side included Ambassador Leonard.

During the two-hour meeting, the Egyptian side heard impressions of the American side concerning the outcome of its visit to Israel and talks with Israeli offices.

Today's meeting also discussed the American understanding memorandum which had been submitted by Ambassador Sol Linowitz, envoy of U.S. President Jimmy Carter to the Middle East, to Dr Ghali during Linowitz's recent visit to Cairo.

Discussions during the meeting centred on the Egyptian firm stance, which is based on main points connected with Jerusalem, the illegality of the settlements, the necessity of adopting measures by Israel to indicate good will towards the Palestinians in the occupied territories, the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the Security Council Resolution Number 242, which applies to Jerusalem as regards withdrawal from the Arab lands occupied in 1967 and commitment to the Camp David accords as well as abiding by a comprehensive, just and permanent solution of the Middle East problem.

Ambassador Musa submitted a report today to Dr Ghali concerning the outcome of the meeting between the Egyptian and American sides.

Meanwhile, Dr Ghali will hold a meeting tomorrow morning with members of the Egyptian committee formed at the Foreign Ministry to prepare a working paper and arrange for the tripartite summit.

Ghali Comments

NC111824 Cairo MENA in English 1810 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 11 Sep (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali declared that the bilateral talks between Egypt and the United States will take place here tomorrow with the object of seeking an agreement on the means to eliminate the obstacles placed by Israel in the course of the autonomy negotiations. He added that there are particular points of agreement between Egypt and the United States on some issues such as Jerusalem, settlements, confidence-building measures and the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

Furthermore, it was learned that Egypt during these bilateral talks wished to reach minimum agreement with the Americans on some issues, record joint stands in a paper and handling [as received] the issues which led to the suspension of the negotiations.

It was also learned that Dr Ghali and alternate chairman of the American delegation to the autonomy negotiations James Leonard may hold another meeting on Saturday before Dr Ghali's departure to attend the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

It was also learned that bilateral talks may take place in New York or Washington during the presence of Dr Ghali there. The talks will not be conducted on the trilateral level except if they reach the aspired objectives.

TEXT OF AS-SADAT INTERVIEW IN 11 SEP LE FIGARO

LD120957 Paris LE FIGARO in French 11 Sep 80 pp 1-2

[Philippe de Bausset and Rene Bauduc interview with Egyptian President as-Sadat in Alexandria: "Begin and I Should Meet Halfway"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Question: Mr President, do events in Afghanistan and Poland, in your opinion, herald the beginning of the end of the Soviet empire?

Answer: In Afghanistan we are witnessing a characteristic Russian aggression. The Russians have never tolerated any uprising in what they regard as their security belt or cordon. Just look at how they reacted in Hungary and Czechoslovakia. However, Poland is clearly history's reply to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In Poland's case it is the entire Soviet world which has just been shaken. Although the Poles look victorious at present, I am convinced that the Russians will seize the first opportunity to react violently. Remember that the United States did not react immediately in Afghanistan or Iran. It is possible, therefore, that the Russians may not react immediately in Poland. However, the events which have taken place in Poland have shaken the whole Soviet system. The choice is simple: either the Russians allow the liberals to profit from their victory, or they strike out, as I am sure they will; because if they do not react this will be a disastrous example for all the other Eastern Bloc countries. In any case none of us could have done any better, because events in Poland are the best possible reply to events in Afghanistan.

Question: Despite the limited facilities which you have granted the Americans in Egypt and your repeated attachment to the nonaligned movement, many people think that you are increasingly committing your country to the western camp. What precisely is your position?

Answer: We are a founder member of the nonaligned movement. I am also proud to have been at the top of that movement from 1956, as president of the Afro-Asian group of countries. However, Egypt has a number of responsibilities. It is true that the Russians may accuse me of having changed camp. But Egypt has both Arab and Muslim responsibilities because, whether the other like it or not, Egypt is still the head of the great Arab family. It is also head of the Muslim family. That is an indisputable fact. Why then have I granted the Americans some facilities? So that, if necessary, the Americans can be within range to defend Arab countries and, as I have just said, Muslim countries.

I regret to say that the Arabs have all lost their way. They broke off their relations with Egypt more than a year ago, and look at what is happening to them.

They are killing each other: Syria is attacking Iraq, Iraq is attacking Iran, Algeria is attacking Morocco and so forth. Just look at what happened at Mecca: 2 days after the revolt, which the United States was first to report, Khomeyni immediately blamed Washington for it. Result: the Islamic world erupted. The U.S. Embassy in Pakistan was burned down and people were hurt. Some 6 weeks later the Soviets attacked Afghanistan. Tell me, who came to the aid of Pakistan, which borders on Afghanistan? The United States, of course. And despite the fact that the Arabs and Muslims do not understand it, I will assume my responsibilities and defend the United States.

Question: There is still a historical rivalry between the Nile and Eurhrates valleys. At present Iraq is stepping up its efforts, even in the sphere of nuclear potential, to become leader of the Arab countries and to replace Tito as nonaligned leader. Is that not likely to lead to a conflict between Egypt and Iraq as happened at the time of the Baghdad Pact in 1954?

Answer: You are absolutely right. Saddam Husayn is even using Saudi Arabia to promote his role as a strong man in the Gulf region and the Arab world. But the course of history is against him. He will never succeed. Iraq does not have the necessary potential to lead the Muslim Arab world. It is true that there has long been rivalry between Egypt and Iraq. However, Egypt has always won and will continue to emerge victorious. But let me ask you: In the final analysis, who holds the key to peace and war in this region? Iraq, Saudi Arabia or Egypt? Egypt of course.

Question: You have repeatedly said that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is mentally unhinged. Whether that is true or not, do you think he is manipulated by foreign forces, and notably by the Soviets?

Answer: These are the facts: Al-Qadhdhafi has lived in this very house, like one of my own sons. He has been in this very room with his mother and his wife, whom he has never shown to anybody in public. I have always treated him like a Son. However, the truth must be told: he is a mental case. I do not say that just because I disagree with him, but because he really is mad. There are many different human types throughout the world, and some are filled with wickedness and sadism. Al-Qadhdhafi is wicked and sadistic. About 90 percent of what Al-Qadhdhafi does has nothing to do with what the Russians ask him to do. At one time, remember, he was sending explosives to Egypt to kill my people and to Ireland and the Philippines at the same time. He has a passion for the word "blood." Of course, he is responsible for his behavior and the Russians who arm him are only 10 percent responsible for what he does. On the other hand, the Russians are very crafty. They obtain dollars from Al-Qadhdhafi which they cannot obtain from the United States.

Question: You are going to meet with Mr Carter and Mr Begin at the end of November. You have broken off negotiations on Palestinian autonomy because of Jerusalem. Since Mr Begin's stance is well known and does not seem likely to change, how do you hope to reach an agreement?

Answer: It took us 10 months to move from Camp David I to Camp David II. On four successive occasions when I met with Mr Begin at Ismalia, Cairo, Haifa and Aswan, I asked him to prepare directives for our ministers with me. Let us hope that will be possible at our next meeting in November. However, let us be realistic. He cannot obtain all that he wants from me, nor I all that I want from him. Let us therefore try to meet halfway. That is what we must hope to achieve.

Question: It is feared in Israel that once you recover Sinai you may, by recourse to the Palestinian question, rejoin the camp of Arab countries hostile to Israel.

Answer: Understand that peace is too valuable to be bought with all the money in the world. I believe that what happened here in Egypt with respect to the shah of Iran gives a good idea of Egypt's good will, compassion and beliefs. Believe me, I feel profoundly insulted and wounded when this question is put to me.

Question: You are in the habit of fasting and retiring into the desert to meditate. To what extent does this discipline of body and spirit help you to understand international affairs?

Answer: If you learn to control yourself, you can control the entire world. Every man must lead a productive life and, above all, fulfill the mission entrusted to him by God. Man must first think about tempering himself before trying to change the life of others.

Question: You have written in your autobiography that during your imprisonment in Cairo's Central Prison you realized the importance of love of and faith in God for any political venture. Does faith still guide you?

Answer: In spite of the fact that it is believed in the world that you can separate morality from politics, they are in fact indivisible. Do not forget that morality is present everywhere, at all levels--at home, at school, in rural areas, at university and in politics. Everywhere. Therefore I disagree with the idea that there is no morality in politics. I have learned this in my native village where God's presence is visible everywhere.

Question: You have been fortunate enough to be a man who has changed the course of history, like Nehru, Washington, Churchill and De Gaulle once did. How would you like history to remember you?

Answer: As a man of God, simply because everything is contained in this answer. At any rate, I have asked in my will to be buried on Mount Sinai.

'ALI SEES ISRAELI INTRANSIGENCE AS OVERRIDING FACTOR

LD101525 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Sep 80 p 3

[Interview granted by Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali to 'Imad ad-Din Adib in Cairo--date not given]

[Text] Just what could the tripartite Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. negotiations lead to? This is the question that is being asked emphatically in Cairo, Tel Aviv and Washington right now despite the announced agreement to resume the negotiations which have been frozen for the 10th time and the arrangement for convening a tripartite summit in Washington after the U.S. presidential election.

Before his departure for Washington for treatment and, later, for preparatory talks Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, gave a long interview in which he defined the features of the coming months from his viewpoint. The details follow.

[Question] There is a question that is now being asked in the Arab world regarding the future of the tripartite Camp David negotiations among Israel, Egypt and the United States. The question is: If the tripartite settlement is semideadlocked, what is the reason for Egypt's adherence to it and for not abandoning it?

[Answer] So far we have not asked this question about the future of the second Camp David agreement, which is the framework for a comprehensive settlement.

In the meantime we are moving in several directions, since we welcome the European statement issued by the Common Market countries because we see in it a contribution to the effort being made on the basis of Camp David. We estimate that the Camp David accords, if read properly by Israel, would lead to a solution. This is what President as-Sadat is aiming at in calling for a tripartite summit. This is because the signatories to the agreement would be present and be interested in reading it correctly, although Israel has rendered the accords devoid of their context by taking the decisions to annex Jerusalem and to build or expand settlements. But Israel cannot continue with this policy forever.

[Question] The political conflict has three dimensions, which are local, regional and international. The parties to the present negotiations are negotiating in the absence of the basic local party, which is the Palestinian people, and without other Arab parties on the regional level and without the Soviets on the international succeeding in the absence of all these basic parties?

[Answer] We did not aim to exclude the three parties. Also, we began the autonomy negotiations on the day we took over Al-'Arish. But if Israel does not encourage the Palestinians [to negotiate], then this is another question. This question was the subject of negotiations 2 July in Washington. I had then informed Yosef Burg, the Israel minister of interior and head of the Israeli delegation, our objection to Israel's maltreatment of the Palestinian inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. We reminded him of the need to go back to the Egyptian working paper which speaks about confidence-building measures. Burg promised to study the Egyptian memorandum on confidence building between the Israelis and the Palestinians which was first submitted at the Blair House talks 13 October 1978. Burg promised to resist [Knesset member] Geula Cohen's current. Burg said that the timing of the submission of her proposal [presumably on Jerusalem] and of its forwarding to the legal committee were wrong and did not please the Israeli Government. With regard to the PLO our stand is that it is necessary for the PLO and Israel to recognize one another. Our stand was that the PLO should take part [in the talks] along with the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza but the PLO refused to do so. A change in its attitude is not up to us.

With regard to the Soviets, we have experience of them. I personally as a military man have 40 years of experience of them. I would say that the Soviet Union is not anxious for a solution because it is thus able to justify its military presence in the area.

[Question] Since the present status of the autonomy negotiations has confirmed that the United States is unable to reach a solution that would satisfy Egypt and the Arabs, is consideration being given to changing the present situation and strengthening Egypt's negotiating position?

[Answer] From the beginning we have not been negotiating from a position of weakness despite Egypt's economic difficulties resulting from four wars that caused losses of life and resources. Egypt has proved itself during the war, and the theory of Israeli security and the long arm of the invincible Israeli Army was smashed. Is this considered weakness? Absolutely not.

As for the Egyptian Armed Forces and their military capability, this is something we bear in mind; but if we are on our way to peace, then this matter is put aside to a large extent.

However, this did not prevent us from obtaining $3.5 billion worth of U.S. arms in recent times. Egypt has a role to play in the area whether it likes it or not.

[Question] Do you expect a change in the situation after the U.S. elections?

[Answer] Yes, we expect that, and I expect the situation to change after that because the United States has interests in the area and there is a clear danger of a Soviet advance that cannot be ignored.

[Question] The United States has a clear record of abandoning its interests, as happened in Afghanistan and Iran, and in its abstention from voting with Arabs and Muslims in the Security Council in favor of the resolution on Jerusalem. Why, therefore, do you expect the United States to be straight with Egypt this time?

[Answer] We blame the United States for ignoring Afghanistan. We also blame it for its abstention from the UN voting condemning Israel's decision on Jerusalem. We have clearly explained our stand through continuing bilateral contacts.

[Question] How do you appraise the present situation?

[Answer] My estimation is that the tripartite summit will be held after the elections and not before. The whole area is heading for many changes. This applies to Israel and the United States as well. What is happening inside some of the Arab countries is signaling changes in them, although this will not affect the peace process.

[Question] What are your expectations for Ambassador Sol Linowitz' efforts with regard to the resumption of negotiations, and what do you think of what some Egyptian officials have said about his being a Zionist extremist?

[Answer] I did not say this, nor has Minister of State Dr Butrus Ghali said it. But we can say that he is somewhat biased. As for the negotiations, everything basically depends on Israel. It also depends on the U.S. ability to remove the obstacles it [Israel] has erected in the path of peace.

My personal belief is that it is unlikely that Linowitz will succeed in his mission to get the negotiations moving owing to the intransigence of the Israeli stance.

FAHMI SEES U.S. POLICY 'MADE IN TEL AVIV,' CITES CARTER

LD120929 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 6-12 Sep 80 pp 12-16

[Second in series of interviews which former Egyptian Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi "has agreed to give to AL-MAJALLAH"; this interview given to 'Imad ad-Din al-Adib in Cairo--date not given]

[Excerpts] Cairo--[Question] Do you not believe that there is a kind of agreement between Washington and Moscow on sharing interests and influence?

[Answer] The enormous development in armaments and types of weapons has brought about a scientific balance between Moscow and Washington in such a way that neither crosses an invisible line in their relations because their collision would lead to catastrophe.

A complex problem like the Middle East cannot be resolved in our modern times without understanding between Moscow and Washington.

[Question] How can detente be fruitful for the Arabs if Washington's decision is made in Tel Aviv, as you assert?

[Answer] I will reveal to you a secret for the first time: In September 1977, I met President Carter in Washington. Naturally, we were then discussing the Middle East crisis, the international balance and its effect on the area. I remember quite well President Carter's frankness when he told me: "I am surprised that some people believe that I can exert pressure on Israel. The truth is the complete reverse. I want to point out to you very frankly that I cannot do that, because if I tried to put pressure on Israel, it would mean political suicide for me.

[Question] Do you believe that Washington wishes to or can furnish the Arabs with the same types of weapons as it is giving to Israel?

[Answer] America seemed to have awakened after what happened in Iran and Afghanistan, but it later transpired that America had not learned the lesson. Despite the fact that America has begun to regard the Arab Gulf area and its states as strategically vital, it is interpreting its interest in the area in the wrong manner. When Washington announced its decision to supply Saudi Arabia with F-16 planes, its intentions were not sincere, because it made basic modifications on these planes' capabilities with regard to firepower, radar detection and range, which was reduced from 1,000 to 470 miles. This happened at a time when Israel was receiving the same planes complete with the superior capability, despite the fact that Saudi Arabia is paying for these planes in cash from its treasury while Washington is paying for the Israeli deal from the American treasury.

The second mistake Washington has committed recently is its establishment of a cordon of bases around the Arab Gulf area. In my opinion, these bases are not for the protection of the area's states against Soviet influence, as some people are saying, but for strangling and pouncing on the Gulf states.

[Question] But this is serious talk, and it is being said for the first time. It must be explained in more details. Why and how does the United States seek to strangle and pounce on Arab Gulf states, as you say?

[Answer] I do not think that the Soviets will invade the Arab Gulf area, because Moscow knows in advance that such an invasion would open the door to a devastating third world war. the first sign of which will be a direct armed clash with the United States. Therefore, as for the allegation that the establishment of these bases in the area is for the protection of the Gulf states against Soviet invasion---it would have armed the gulf states with suitable weapons instead of inundating Israel with sophisticated weapons.

As to why America seeks to strangle and pounce on the gulf states, this is due to America's strong apprehensions that an Arab regime will emerge now or in the future and, under certain circumstances involving a certain strategic issue, tell Washington "No." In the wake of the events in Iran and Afghanistan, such a rejection would greatly alarm the United States.

It is known that the big powers, including the United States of course, have various ways and means, both visible and invisible, of creating suitable atmospheres for intervention and for providing justification and legality for such intervention in any part of the Third World, irrespective of whether the intervention is legitimate or not, accepted or not.

This is exactly what happened in Afghanistan. I believe that the United States has learned the Afghan game and the Soviet invasion lesson. I also believe that the United States wishes to reenact the Soviet theatricals by creating suitable circumstances so that, at a certain time and for a certain strategic reason, it can create "an American Afghanistan" in the Arab world.

[Question] What are your comments on Saudi Crown Prince Fahd Iba 'Abd al-'Aziz's statement and call for a holy jihad to liberate holy Jerusalem, which has been considered by some as a call for war against Israel and those backing it? Do you thing that this statement, which is regarded as a reply to the Zionist decision annexing Jerusalem, will draw adverse U.S. reaction?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to emphasize that I do not like to praise anyone. However, I was extremely happy when I heard Prince Fahd's statement over the radio. Because of my personal knowledge of Prince Fahd, I was not astonished that he made such a statement. In my opinion, this statement which calls for a jihad against Israel is the first serious Arab shift from rhetoric to organized Arab action against Israel.

The situation created by the Knesset decision annexing Jerusalem is extremely dangerous. It reminds me of a call I once underlined: If Begin is tampering with our destiny, as if he were in a circus, on the pretext of applying the Torah, then the only thing with which we can respond to him is the application of the Koran with regard to a holy jihad. Begin has to choose whether to deal with us on the basis of the divine books and have us respond with the teachings of our book, or on the basis of the conventional, manmade laws, particularly international laws, and have us respond in a similar manner.

Despite what the Western press is saying about the dangers of using the oil weapon, I emphasize that the oil weapon can be used in different ways. The Arab world can respond to the challenges of the Zionist empire by starting a gradual reduction of oil production for any foreign state that does not support the Arab cause.

DETAILS ON SITUATION ALONG BORDER WITH IRAN

Two Phantoms Downed

JN111813 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA)--Iraq ground defenses shot down two Phantom planes belonging to the racist Iranian regime today.

The Iraqi Air Force also raided the Persian enemy positions, destroying seven tanks, one armored troop carrier, one radio communications vehicle and five fortifications.

The Iraqi Defense Ministry issued a statement tonight, saying that the first plane was seen on fire and falling inside Iranian territory this morning and the other was downed at the border junction of Khanaqin tonight.

The statement added that the clashes between the Iraqi forces and the Iranian regime forces were resumed this morning on the eastern border at the Diyala and Wasit junctions. The statement said that the enemy used artillery, armor and its air force in an attempt to demoralize the Iraqi units in the area of Haylah and Khadir, which was liberated yesterday evening.

The statement added that an Iraqi helicopter was shot down when it entered the area of clashes between our ground defenses and the enemy planes. The helicopter's pilot was martyred and two others were wounded as a result of the enemy shellings.

Iranian 10 Sep Losses Announced

JN111711 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1648 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA)--It was announced here today that Iraqi forces destroyed two tanks, four vehicles, one rocket launcher and several shelters belonging to the Persian regime's forces in the Khadir and Haylah area at the Al-Kut border junction yesterday.

It was also announced that the Iraqi forces seized large quantities of ammunition and different types of military equipment belonging to the Persian regime's forces, which retreated before our forces in the abovementioned area. Several members of the Persian forces were also killed or wounded, as ambulances were seen evacuating the casualties.

Arabistan Youth Operations

JN110915 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA)--The Arabistan youth continue their daring operations against the racist Persian regime's personnel and installations.

On Sunday, a group of Arabistan youth opened fire with RPG's on a patrol of the racist Khomeyni guards which was using two steam-powered gunboats in the (Ar-Rafi's) area. The racists fled, leaving behind the two boats at the site of the clash.

On Monday, another group of Arabistan youth attacked a racist guard patrol in the (Ar-Rafi') area with RPG-7's, killing one of the racists and wounding another. The rest took to their heels.

Inspection of 'Liberated' Areas

JN111527 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep 80 (INA)--Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister, inspected the Iraqi military units stationed on the frontline of the eastern Iraqi borders today. Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings and praise to the troops in these units for their intrepidity in regaining the Iraqi territories from the Persian regime.

The soldiers, NCO's and officers of the these units expressed their preparedness to exert their utmost efforts and sacrifices in defending the homeland's sovereignty and the nation's dignity and honor.

Yesterday, the Iraqi Armed Forces managed to regain all of the Iraqi land that the Persian regime has usurped, contrary to the 1975 Algiers' agreements.

ATH-THAWRAH on Liberated Lands

JN101316 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA)--ATH-THAWRAH today reported in detail the liberation of Iraqi territory from Iranian occupation in the (Zayn al-Qaws) area east of Iraq.

The paper points out that yesterday's 4 and 1/2-hour battle that Iraqi forces waged against the Persian racist army was characterized by speed, efficiency and bravery. The Persian Armed Forces sustained heavy losses.

It adds that the liberated area is about 76 square km--17 km long and 4 to 5 km wide.

ATH-THAWRAH says that on 7 September, Iraq submitted to Iran an official memorandum through diplomatic channels asking it to withdraw from the Iraqi (Zayn al-Qaws) area in Diyala Province in east Iraq.

The paper adds that these territories, which had been encroached on by the Iranian authorities over a number of decades, was to have been returned to Iraqi sovereignty under the 1975 Algiers agreement. However, the return was blocked by the troubled situation in Iran at the end of the shah's era.

The paper, which is the organ of the Arab socialist Ba'th Party, stresses that the former Iranian authorities had in fact demarcated borderlines based on the Algiers agreement. Iraq then waited for the next step, that of handing over these territories. However, it has been maintained that the continuation of the troubled situation in Iran in the wake of the shah's downfall did not permit carrying out these measures.

ATH-THAWRAH says that the Iranian authorities did not respond to the Iraqi warnings on the need to evacuate the occupied territories. On the contrary, the Iranian authorities placed military forces in these territories and began using them as bases for aggression and threats against Iraq.

The paper adds that the occupied Iraqi territories were in fact used for strikes on Iraqi civilian positions in Khanaqin, Zurbatiyah, (Al-Wand refinery) and (Naft Khaneh) and for shelling them with long-range U.S.-made artillery. This forced the Iraqi forces to launch an operation to liberate these territories and return them to Iraqi sovereignty.

The paper points out that the ruling clique in Iran failed to face the situation with wisdom. The Iranian forces resumed their attacks and were repulsed by the Iraqi forces, which inflicted heavy losses.

The paper stresses that Iraqi soil is dear to the Iraqi sons and army and that Iraq will not bargain over sovereignty of one inch of Iraqi territory.

ATH-THAWRAH says that the ignorant, racist and grudge-bearing clique in Iran must understand that it is far too weak to harm the courageous Iraqi Army and the strong Iraqi people.

The paper warns that Iraq will not tolerate threats and aggression or the exportation of local crises and disputes as pretexts for continued aggression against the Iraqi territories.

The paper described these schemes by Iranian rulers as based on illusions.

ATH-THAWRAH says that the ruling clique in Iran has, ever since coming to power, been escalating campaigns of hatred, rancor and aggression against Iraq. Despite all the sincere Iraqi advice to these rulers to carry out positive and constructive work in the service of the Iranian peoples and of stability and progress in the area, these rulers have shown further ignorance, arrogance and disdain.

Instead of counting its successive losses, of studying carefully the situation and instead of soundly assessing the balance of power, the rancorous and ignorant ruling clique started to spread lies and claims about alleged gains by its forces in order to deceive the Iranian peoples and justify its continued aggression.

The paper says: Well over a month ago and with the increasing struggles and arguing among the rulers, they have intensified their aggressive language and are using the language of intimidation.

The paper asserts that Iraq has always been determined to reply firmly to deter the aggressor, to exercise self-restraint, to control the situation and not to be dragged into suspicious schemes hatched by the clique of fools, agents and egotists in Tehran to expand the sphere of struggle.

The paper says that the Iranian rulers sought to achieve a cheap objective to which only cowardly people resort by striking at the civilian targets with long-range artillery, which was used only against Iraq.

In conclusion, ATH-THAWRAH says that Iraq has always and will continue to abide scrupulously by the principles of wisdom and adhere to reason in solving any problem. However, we will also maintain a firm and strong will in confronting aggression and in giving the aggressors the lessons they deserve.

ROUNDUP OF BAGHDAD BROADCASTS IN PERSIAN 8-10 SEP

TA111117 [Editorial Report] Baghdad in Persian to Iran at 0730 GMT 8-10 September carried a program of news, press reviews, letters from Iranian listeners and also commentaries. The press review section primarily quoted ATH-THAWRAH newspaper articles, which criticize Khomeyni and his regime. The letter section cited Iranian listeners complaining about the deteriorating economic, political and social situation in Iran. The radio's commentaries were also highly critical of Khomeyni and other prominent figures of his regime, and called upon the Iranian people to rise and overthrow the regime.

On 9 September the radio carried a commentary entitled "The Alliance of Khomeyni and Hafiz al-Asad Will Not Prevent the Struggles of the Iranian and Syrian Masses," which said: "The bloodthirsty Khomeyni regime is driving its machine of murder and killing at top speed under the guise of Islam. The bloodsucking Khomeyni regime has impudently and shamelessly given greater impetus to the killing and murder of the children of the deprived Iranian masses. Dictatorial and despotic regimes, like the Khomeyni regime, take advantage of any means and instrument to crush the people.

"While all the countries of the world have isolated Iran, and the leaders of countries have raised their voices in protest against the ruthless, criminal and anti-Islamic policy of Khomeyni and are refraining from any kind of cooperation with this anti-people and anti-Islamic regime, oppressive and anti-people governments of a number of countries have risen in support of an incomplete cooperation with this regime.

"The despotic Syrian Government is among those governments that have extended the hand of friendship and cooperation toward the Khomeyni regime in order to make use of the methods applied by the anti-people Syrian Government in crushing the heroic and fraternal Syrian nation and in order to render all necessary assistance to the mercenary Khomeyni regime to crush the freedom-seeking Iranian masses.

"The world's news agencies have reported recently that Syria has sent about 1,000 military experts to Iran to allegedly rebuild the Iranian Air Force and to participate in the bombardment of those regions that have raised the banner of rebellion aginst the bloodsucking and anti-people Khomeyni regime. What else can the presence of Syrian military experts in Iran be attributed to? The puppet and mercenary Syrian Government--which every day kills the Muslim people of this country in order to stabilize its rule and which crushes any movement by its opponents--now wants to aid the puppet Khomeyni regime to crush the toiling Iranian masses and impart its experience in crushing the Muslim Syrian nation to Iran."

After praising the resistance of the Syrian people against the Al-Asad regime and elaborating on the similarities of the Syrian and Iranian regimes, the commentary concluded: "At present the Syrian soldiers and experts are in Iran to massacre and bombard Iran's people and towns with the cooperation of the murderous and mercenary guards. The treacherous mullahs have transformed their country into an arena of invasion, war and destruction, and every day dispatch the Iranian masses before firing squads for opposing the bloodthirsty Khomeyni regime. However, the puppet Khomeyni regime should know that the brave Iranian people will never yield to force and oppression. A day will arrive when the hand of revenge of the masses will come out from the sleeve and will call to the people's court all those who have put Iran at the disposal of the mercenary aliens in order to create a ruined Iran occupied by the foreigner and will punish them for their disgraceful and shameful acts. It will not be long before the brave, revolutionary and patriotic Iranian Army personnel, with the aid of the courageous Iranian masses, will launch a glorious revolution that will be documented in the history of the justice-seeking and liberation struggles and that will make Iran the graveyard of the aliens and traitors."

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RETURNS FROM LIBYA 10 SEP

JN1C0811 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Damascus, 10 Sep (SANA)--President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus this morning following his talks with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on (?merger unity) between Syria and Libya. At [words indistinct], an important statement will be issued on the unity talks between the two fraternal countries, Syria and Libya.

ENVOY DELIVERS BENDJEDID MESSAGE TO AL-ASAD

JN111653 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] At 1245 today His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received Dr Talib Ibrahimi, minister of presidency affairs in Algeria. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for presidential affairs.

Dr Ibrahimi conveyed to his excellency the president a message from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. His excellency the president then asked him to convey a reply. Both messages deal with the unity between Libya and Syria, the situation in the Arab area and bilateral relations, all of which were discussed during the meeting.

ATH-THAWRAH HAILS SYRIAN-LIBYAN UNITY PLAN

JN110945 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 11 Sep 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Unitary State Possesses Factors of Strength and Disarms Its Enemies," the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says: The major pan-Arab achievement realized by proclaiming fraternal Syria and Libya as one state goes far beyond the establishment of a new state in the region. It represents a practical and firm reply to the Camp David plot and the imperialist-reactionary alliance. Moreover, it applies the Arab revolution's strategy in a practical manner and mobilizes its revolutionary masses and forces in this unitary state and throughout the Arab homeland.

ATH-THAWRAH points out that this revolutionary step in the Arab struggle is an essential achievement at this stage because it draws up an integrated plan for the first time, a plan contained in the historic unity declaration, for the Arab struggle on the political, economic and social levels. This plan also specifies who the masses of the unitary state are and who its enemies are. By affirming that the Arab masses are the fence and shield of the unitary state and that the revolutionary forces are this unity's instrument to bring about its objectives and implement its strategy, this plan has thus thwarted any hostile attempt to abort this pan-Arab achievement.

The declaration also affirmed that in addition to being a necessity dictated by the needs of the Arab society, the building of socialism is a basic means to mobilize the masses' energies and channel them toward the battle for unity and against Zionism, imperialism, backwardness and reaction.

Concluding its commentary, ATH-THAWRAH says: Therefore, the struggle to build socialism is a basic issue in the unitary state. This pan-Arab and socialist character of the unitary state will bring about the required militant victory throughout the Arab homeland. This victory is important to the interests of the masses and the realization of their objectives. It is also a basic factor in fortifying the unitary state against agent reaction and showmanship, particularly since the role of reaction in conspiring against unity and trying to make the Arab masses despair from achieving this unity is known to the Arab masses.

Thus, affirming the character of the unitary state as a revolutionary base hostile to imperialism, Zionism and reaction clarifies that our unionist revolutionary steps have prepared a comprehensive strategy for the revolutionary building process and for the inevitable confrontation of the enemies of the masses.

The historic unionist declaration prepares for the establishment of a state for all the Arabs, a state that struggles for their issues, fights for their objectives and builds for their future. It is a force for liberation, a force for building socialism and a force for establishing a united socialist Arab society.

MESSAGE GREETS TURKISH COMMUNIST PARTY ANNIVERSARY

TA101331 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Message by the Syrian Communist Party sent to the Turkish Communist Party on the occasion of the latter's 60th anniversary]

[Text] Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP], the Syrian Communist Party [SCP] extends its hearty struggle greetings to your Central Committee as well as all Turkish communists. The SCP expresses its full solidarity with the big struggle your party is waging against terror and oppression facing communists, all progressive forces and the unionist movements as well as all your efforts for the lifting of the ban on your pioneering party.

The TCP, which is currently marking its 60th anniversary, has waged and will continue to wage a determined and selfless struggle to safeguard the rights and interests of the Turkish toilers, to remove the military bases from the country, to put an end to Turkey's links with imperialist blocs and to insure full national independence. Through the nationwide struggles it fought for the working class, your party has proved that it is the consistent and loyal defender of the national and social interests of the Turkish toilers.

Your party is rightly proud of its struggle--under the unmistakable guidance of the Marxist-Leninist principles--against difficulties and problems that surge during the struggle it wages and of making the principles of proletarian internationalism--which is based on strong links with the CPSU--its main policy in waging its struggle for the unity of the international communist movement.

Supported by all the national and progressive forces in the country, the Syrian Communists are fighting against the plots of U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reactionary forces in a bid to restore Syria's power, to eradicate the murderers and saboteurs trained and nurtured by these forces, to enhance and develop the important national role being played by Syria in the Arab national liberation movement to foil the treacherous Camp David agreement reached by the Carter-Begin-As-Sadat bloc, to liberate the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and to insure the Palestinians the right to return to their homeland, to determine their own fate and to establish their national state.

In the past you have always expressed an active solidarity with the struggle of our people and their national and progressive forces. We are convinced that this solidarity will be intensified and promoted in the future because we are waging a common struggle against a common enemy, namely U.S. imperialism, with a common aim. This aim is the independence, liberty and happiness of our people.

Dear comrades: We extend our best wishes in the struggle you are waging for making the neighborly Turkish people achieve their goals.

[Signed] The SCP Central Committee.

ALGERIA

EDITORIAL LAUDS PROPOSED SYRIAN-LIBYAN UNITY

LD111527 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 5-6 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Spontaneous Response"]

[Excerpt] Libyan revolution leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's call for a merger unity between Libya and Syria was welcomed in the various popular Arab quarters on the grounds that it represents a step toward a comprehensive Arab unity and constitutes a support for the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front against the imperialist-Zionist enemy, which exploits all Arab conflicts, differences and disputes in the service of its colonialist objectives at the expense of the higher national interests and objectives.

Unity has been and will remain a national objective for which all the Arab peoples aspire and continue to struggle. Therefore, the call for unity moves the sentiments and conscience of the Arab masses, heightens their enthusiasm for unity, and prompts them to respond rapidly.

Any unity action found on an objective and rational basis will effectively help to crystallize and consolidate the concept of unity and will, consequently, bring nearer the day of achieving the comprehensive Arab unity which is bound to be achieved one day, since it is an inevitable process that brings together peoples whose sentiments, language and political and cultural history contain all the elements of and reasons for unity.

Arab unity is a great national objective whose realization requires continuing, intensive and untiring political and mental effort in order to remove all obstacles in the way of a unity which is objective, comprehensive and free of setbacks.

ALGERIAN-ROMANIAN AGRICULTURAL TALKS BEGIN

LD092340 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Summary] Algerian-Romanian agricultural cooperation talks began in Algiers this morning in the presence of the Algerian agriculture minister and the Romanian Minister of State for Foreign Trade Alexandru Margaritesou.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI SENDS LETTER TO 'ARAFAT ON U.S. BASES

NC281732 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Today brother commander Abu 'Ammar received a letter from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Our correspondent has learned that the letter pertains to the latest development in the area, particularly imperialist attempts to establish military bases in Egypt, Oman and Somalia. The letter emphasizes the need to move within the Arab sphere and within the framework of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in order to confront all the perils threatening the Arab nation.

AT-TURAYKI, SOVIET OFFICIAL HOLD COOPERATION TALKS

LD111954 Tripoli JANA in English 1800 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Sep (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--Dr 'Abo as-Salam at-Turayki, the Libyan foreign secretary, met with the director of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is currently visiting the Jamahiriyah. During the meeting they discussed the means of developing the two countries' cultural cooperation. The Soviet official also praised the merger between Syria and Libya.

MOROCCO

HASSAN SENDS MESSAGE OF SUPPORT TO 'ARAFAT

NC022120 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] At noon today brother Commander Abu 'Ammar received the Moroccan charge d'affaires in Beirut. Our reporter has learned that the Moroccan charge d'affairs handed Brother Abu 'Ammar a message from King Hassan II of Morocco affirming the support of Morocco--government, people and army--for the Palestinian revolution in its just and legitimate struggle to restore the Palestinian people's rights and establish an independent national state on the land of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland.

WESTERN, ARAB BANKS GRANT $250 MILLION LOAN TO MOROCCO

LD111015 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 28 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Map report: "$250-million Loan Granted to Morocco by a Consortium of Arab, French and American Banks"]

[Excerpt] Paris, 27 August--On Tuesday, Finance Minister Badelkamel Rerhaye signed an agreement in Paris on a $250-million loan granted to Morocco by a consortium of international banks.

It was stated at the Kingdom's Paris Embassy that this loan will be used for financing economic and social projects, especially in the agricultural sphere, the fishing industry, infrastructure and energy research.

The consortium which has granted this loan consists of many Arab, American and European banks, including L'union des Banques Arabes et Francaises, Abu Dhabi Investment Company, La Banque Nationale de Paris, Barclays International Group, City Corp International Group and Kommerzbank AG.

BRIEFS

NEW MOROCCAN BROADCASTING STATION--Rabat, 9 Sep (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- The International Mediterranean Sea Broadcasting station started yesterday in Tanja its temporary transmission. The broadcasting station which will be established on Tador port in the Moroccan coast will transmit its programmes in Arabic and French. [Text] [Tripoli JANA in English 0852 GMT 9 Sep 80 LD]

MINISTRY SEES LIBYA-SYRIA MERGER AS POTENTIAL THREAT

TA101431 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Israel views the announcement on the Syrian-Libyan merger as a potential military threat. This has been stated by an official of the Israeli Foreign Ministry. He added that the threat will grow even more if the unified countries cooperate with the Soviet Union and Iraq in a war against Israel.

SHAMIR ON U.S.-ISRAELI RELATIONS, NORMALIZATION

TA111008 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 10 Sep 80 p 5

[Interview with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Ya'aqov Edelstein--time and place not given]

[Excerpt] How do we currently regard the U.S. abstention at the Security Council on the vote denouncing Israel for adopting the Jerusalem law?

Answer: We have explained to the United States that as long as the Arab countries, including Egypt, realize that the United States supports Israel the chances for peace will increase. If this support weakens the chances for peace will decline and tension will rise. As-Sadat's information campaign stating that the United States stands by Israel, that no Arab country can overcome it and that, therefore, the path of peace should be chosen, is very helpful. However, when the commitment decreases, the absolute commitment to peace decreases. This is the inherent danger in the weakening of U.S. support. By its abstention, the United States created the impression that its support for Israel has decreased. The U.S. abstention came in the wake of pressure exerted by the oil countries and for other reasons. The United States does not feel comfortable with its isolation in the Security Council.

Question: There are those who claim that an erosion has occurred in U.S. support for Israel. Is there any truth to this claim?

Answer: Throughout the years our relations have had their ups and downs. However, the basic picture has not changed. Their basic commitment is still valid. The fluctuations refer to political positions that come in the wake of various events. However, the foundations always remain. Certainly, these relations should be fostered; U.S. public opinion should understand our positions. The United States is very sensitive about public opinion because of its impact on the administration's decisions.

Question: There have been utterances at the Cabinet that we have not exploited the elections in the United States to promote our case.

Answer: This is a simplistic approach. Consideration should be given to the fact that we must be cautious during the election campaign. We are doing our best to deepen cooperation. I will leave for the United States soon on my first official visit since I assumed the post of foreign minister. I will then have the opportunity to meet administration leaders and discuss our mutual relations, present authoritative positions and deal with disputed issues.

Question: There are those who hold it against you that you abstained in the Knesset vote on Camp David accords and yet you have to deal now with their implementation.

Answer: I was not opposed to the actual signing of the Camp David accords, to the creation of peace. I was not reconciled with several clauses. However, now that these clauses have become a fact, I must act within their framework to solidify the accords and to maintain Israel's interests.

Question: You have stated that Egypt has not fulfilled the normalization in accordance with the Camp David accords. What did you mean by that?

Answer: The only compensation we have received in exchange for the large concessions we have made is peace. The serious expression of peace should be the normalization of relations. Certainly, if full normalization were to be carried out there is no doubt that peace with Egypt would deepen and solidify. There are many people in Egyptian economic circles who want to have business relations with us. Had they been successful we would now witness fertile cooperation in our daily connections. That would create an atmosphere of confidence and would reflect the revolutionary change.

One of Egypt's most serious problems is the production of food, a problem which keeps their government continuously busy. Although we are a small country we could contribute to solving that problem. We know of Egyptians who are prepared to establish trade relations with us. However, they are being pressured by upper government echelons not to do so. Had there been full normalization we would now witness the joint realization of serious projects that all the people could see. This would change the atmosphere and prove that the peace treaty carries its blessings.

We believe that this is the wrong policy, because an atmosphere of trade ties and connections would promote the autonomy talks and it would become difficult to suspend the negotiations amid a positive atmosphere. We very much regret the policy adopted by Egypt as far as normalization is concerned.

Question: Do you think that the peace treaty was a fraud on the part of As-Sadat to get back the Sinai without giving peace or normalization in exchange?

Answer: One should not say that there is no normalization at all. There are embassies; there is an airline connection; there have been a few deals. However, this is only a miniscule part of what should have existed. I am certain that, had there been an atmosphere of commercial trust, crises could have been avoided. However, such actions by the Egyptian administration foul the relations and encourage the PLO's extremist elements. This creates the impression that the Camp David process is sinking.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON RABIN'S TALK WITH AS-SADAT

TA101518 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 Sep 80 pp 1,3

[Cairo correspondent Eytan Haber's report on the "interview" granted to Yitzhaq Rabin by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in Alexandria on 9 September]

[Text] A sharp attack on King Husayn highlighted Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's remarks yesterday to former Israeli prime minister Yitzhaq Rabin. In a talk between the two men at the presidential house in Alexandria, near the seashore, the president said: "I am opposed to Husayn's joining of the negotiations now. He will endanger the entire process in order to show that he is more patriotic than me and to receive another $200 or $300 million a year."

Former prime minister Yitzhaq Rabin arrived aboard a helicopter at the president's residence in Alexandria. This is Rabin's first visit to Egypt and his first private meeting with As-Sadat. In the 2-hour talk, the two men several times recalled the interim agreements signed in 1975. Toward the end of the meeting the president conducted his guest to the garden in order to show him "exactly where I stood with Kissinger." As-Sadat invited Rabin and his family for a long visit to Egypt next winter as his private guests.

The Egyptian president's refusal to include the Jordanian king in the talks took Rabin by surprise. As with other members of his party, Rabin believes in the need to include Husayn in the negotiations on the implementation of the autonomy. Following are excerpts of the Rabin-As-Sadat talk:

Rabin: We are now on the threshold of a new decade. The two most dramatic events of the last decade took place on both ends of the Asian continent: China's opening to the West and the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. However, the ultimate results of these moves will finally be evident during this decade. Recent events such as the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan are threatening the positive trends created in the past decade. What do you think about this?

As-Sadat: I agree with what you said 10 days ago that the peace process has reached the point of no return. In spite of difficulties we will find the way to continue the process. You participated in the creation of this process by means of the interim agreements signed in 1975 so you are entitled to learn the full facts. I am a believing man. Ever since childhood in my village I have been told that whatever happens to a man is determined by God. The decade of the sixties was an unfortunate one and reached its worst point during the 1967 war. When I assumed the post of president in September 1970 I prayed from the bottom of my heart to God: God, please let this decade be luckier than the previous one. I never thought that An-Nasir would die before me. I was prepared to die before he did because I had already had two heart attacks. An-Nasir suffered from diabetis but he was a very strong man. And, indeed, the decade of the seventies was a very successful period for me. Every year I was called upon to make a big decision with great implications for Egypt. I am not pessimistic despite the halt in the peace process--yes, indeed, there has been a halt. Some things must go on for a long time before they reach their final form. I regard the Camp David accords and the peace treaty as a guarantee for the future, as the guarantee for no return, as you phrased it. I told Alexandria university professors this week that the current problem is of such a nature that it cannot be solved by forceful means.

Rabin: There are differences of opinion in Israel regarding current events connected with the peace process. In your opinion, is it possible that Jordan may join and become a partner in the negotiations? If that is not the case, however, what do you think are the chances for your idea about [autonomy in] "Gaza first?" coming true and only after we have seen autonomy implemented in Gaza its implementation in the West Bank?

As-Sadat: You have probably heard that when I was at Camp David King Husayn sent me a cable from London saying he was ready to join the talks. It did not take me long to decide that under no circumstances should I allow Husayn to join the negotiations because if I had let him join we would never have achieved the Camp David accords. The man is known throughout the Arab world as the "black sheep." The Arab man-in-the-street does not respect him. I reached the conclusion that every time Husayn attempted to join the talks it would only be to create a new image for himself in the Arab world, and that is exactly what he is doing now. I phoned him in London and asked him: Is it true that you are ready to join the talks? Husayn replied positively. I told him that we were facing difficulties and that I did not think anything positive would quickly come out of the talks. We agreed to meet in Morocco and I promised him I would keep him informed of any new developments. However, from the beginning I was sure--I did not have any qualms about the subject--that his joining in the talks would not be desirable. He returned to Amman after we agreed to meet in Morocco. When I learned about it I said: Well, that is the way Husayn is....

I am against including Husayn or any other element in the negotiations now. Israel, Egypt and the United States--we have learned how to sit together among ourselves, how to try and arrive at solutions despite all the difficulties. Let us not introduce in our midst a mentality of exploitation and the public sale of slogans. We are dealing with facts. I would like--as I have told Menahem Begin--to reach an agreement on full autonomy. Let us start with Gaza as the model and later we will deal with Jerusalem. I do not support the claim that Jerusalem is the most difficult problem, for the simple reason that I do not want to repartition the city. All I want is this: if you 18 million Jews have a special feeling toward this city from the religious and also from the political point of view then you should know that on the other side there are 800 million Muslims who feel the same way toward the same place, Jerusalem. I have recently told Begin: I do not want 100 percent; I only want us to agree on 50-50 percent. Besides, there are also about 1 billion Christians. I regard the problem of Jerusalem as one of the key points for achieving a comprehensive peace. This is what I say: Let us instruct our ministers to reach an agreement on full autonomy. However, let us explicitly state that this agreement does not mean that we--Egypt, Israel and the United States--thus determine the future of the West Bank. I told Menahem Begin: Had I been in your place I would grant full autonomy without even negotiating it with Egypt and the United States. I told him: Tell the [West Bank] mayors: I am granting you autonomy and whenever you decide that you want to sit with us and discuss your future we will be ready to do so. Husayn may join the talks only after the 5-year transition period. Husayn would endanger the entire process in order to show that he is more patriotic than me and to receive another $200 or $300 million a year--and we both know where the money will come from.

Rabin: Regarding Jerusalem, why should we refer to this problem--which is mainly a religious matter--now?

As-Sadat: Because you were the ones who started to refer to it in the political sense and you were the ones who declared: This is our capital! I am absolutely ready to start referring to the problem from a religious point of view and only later consider the political aspects.

The Camp David accords and the peace treaty have laid the cornerstone for a comprehensive peace. The decision to set out to war or to live in peace is now in the hands of Egypt and Israel and is not up to Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. President al-Asad himself told this to EC envoy Gaston Thorn. Al-Asad said: The military solution should absolutely be ruled out.

Two days ago I had a very interesting talk with an Israeli professor who told me: You know, it is being said in the Israeli street that the Egyptians intend to take the entire Sinai and then turn their backs on us and return to the Arab world. Believe me, I feel insulted every time I hear such remarks. I am not a hyprocrite and I do not conduct two different policies. I refused the $500 million a year the Arabs offered me during the peace process. The peace is more important to me than any money in the world.

CHIEF OF STAFF DISCUSSES DEFENSE, SECURITY ISSUES

TA101945 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 10 Sep 80

[New year interview with Israeli Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan by correspondent Tzvi Shapira--time and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Let us go over to the war against the terrorists, which may not be the most important national security matter but is usually the most urgent. You have defined the IDF's policy in its war against the terrorists as a policy whereby we hit them at any possible opportunity without giving them a rest. What is the advantage of this sort, this style of war when you review this past year?

[Answer] First of all, one should see the limitations inherent in a defensive line of action, that is to say, that you only react to something. If the initiative is given to the terrorists we will always be taken by surprise and actions against them will always come in reaction to something they have done. When we take the initiative the situation is exactly the opposite: the element of surprise will always be on our side. They will try to retaliate if they are able to do so, otherwise they will just try to defend themselves. This is exactly the situation now.

[Question] Could you give us an example of how this policy affects their capability of action?

[Answer] They devote a great deal of time, effort and means to defending themselves. They live in continuous fear when driving in Lebanon at night. They remove command posts and bases because of any noise or whisper they seem to hear in the field. Under such circumstances it is very difficult to launch aggressive actions. On top of it there are the casualties they incur as a result of our activities and the damages incurred to their bases.

[Question] Following all the debriefings and examinations regarding the latest operation in Lebanon--which was very successful--could you sum up the operation?

[Answer] Certainly. I can sum up that operation as a very large one, perhaps one of the largest operations of its kind, one of the largest raids we ever carried out under very difficult topographic conditions against many bases--18 targets at one time--with far-reaching results over and beyond what we expected as far as the terrorists are concerned.

We lost three soldiers--each one of them is a very heavy loss to the army, the people and the family. However, I am not trying either to comfort others or myself. We must regard this price in a sober way because had we not carried out this operation the next battle would again have been waged in a children's room in which case there would have been victims as happened at Misgav 'Am. This is part of our life. Dozens of soldiers died in retaliation actions in the 50's. In the Qalqilyah operation, during a very small retaliation operation, there were 10 victims. I have no words to comfort for the losses. However, we must realize that in this way we prevent many other victims form falling in the State of Israel.

[Question] As you have mentioned, dogfights with the Syrians took place in the same region and we shot down (?10) planes. In your opinion, what is driving the Syrians?

[Answer] I do not know exactly what is driving them. Apparently, they cannot stand the fact that we gather intelligence and act against terrorists in Lebanon without their being able to intervene--under their noses. They apparently cannot stand this but they do not know exactly what to do. When they try to obstruct us they get their planes shot down and when they sit at home they are insulted. This is an unpleasant situation. Therefore, they do nothing.

[Question] Has our strategic deployment changed as far as Israel's security concept is concerned, in the wake of the partial withdrawal from the Sinai and the future withdrawal from the rest of the Sinai? Let me put the question differently: Are we less nervous today when our western or southwestern flank is quiet?

[Answer] I am not nervous. The security concept of the State of Israel has not changed. In my opinion, there is no reason for it to change. The peace treaty with Egypt as it keeps deepening and solidifying will enable us to change the balances of power. Yet, the basic strategic and security concept of the State of Israel will remain the same.

[Question] Does not the fact that the borders are getting closer to the center of the country alter that concept?

[Answer] We cannot move the center of the country farther away when the border gets closer. This is a geographical fact and our deployment is carried out in accordance with this fact.

[Question] What are the difficulties the IDF faces today in view of the fact that the Sinai is smaller today?

[Answer] The point is not that the Sinai is smaller today. The point is that we are farther away from the Egyptian army and we will remain in that situation if the peace treaty is maintained. We will be on the international border and they will remain on the alpha line. This fact bears an impact on intelligence gathering.

[Question] How did this affect the other fronts? Have we reinforced the other fronts?

[Answer] Are you referring to troops?

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] We have reinforced the eastern front.

[Question] Does this affect the IDF's maneuver?

[Answer] Yes, the withdrawal from the Sinai deprived us of many training areas we maintained there. These areas can be replaced in the Negev. However, the Negev is smaller than the Sinai so the situation is a little bit more difficult.

[Question] I would like to ask you a question about security within the boundaries controlled by the State of Israel. The IDF last year was required to curb disturbances and offences against security in Judaea and Samaria. Where do you see the main problem in this sphere?

[Answer] I think that in areas ruled by a military government the army should be involved in imposing order. Perhaps a certain policy and attitude toward riots and disturbances was maintained in the past. At that time this attitude could have been justified. The attitude is currently different. Order is being maintained and there are very few or no disturbances at all.

[Question] How do you explain the recent calm in the territories?

[Answer] They realized that it is not worthwhile to riot.

[Question] What was the change in the IDF's attitude which led to this calm?

[Answer] The attitude remains the same. Only the implementation of this attitude has changed; there are no tricks, the attitude is firm and quick. In addition there was the deportation of the three infamous [Hebron hills] leaders. This also contributed to the decrease in the number of instigators and the masses are not going out in the streets to throw stones and to set fires because there is nobody to instigate them. In this respect, the deportation had a positive impact.

[Question] Mr Chief of Staff, let us turn to another topic. You have been working with the current general staff for a long time. Almost the entire general staff has changed since your appointment but you work as a team. How would you describe this general staff compared with previous ones in which you participated and whose way of action you are familiar with?

[Answer] I have been a member of the general staff since the Yom Kippur war and I have not known many other groups of this type. It is more experienced and more professional, in my opinion, simply because its members have served for a long time in the army.

[Question] Would you say that you work as a team or that each member of the general staff acts as an envoy of the branch under his command?

[Answer] It is very difficult to answer this question because regional commanders do not work as a team. However, the entire forum works as a team. I feel very comfortable there.

[Question] I will ask you an absurd question. Would you say that there is democracy in the general staff in the sense that every one can voice his own opinion and his views are taken into consideration?

[Answer] The answer is yes.

[Question] What are the characteristics of the general staff's work?

[Answer] Everyone can voice his opinion.

[Question] Are the commanders encouraged to express their opinions?

[Answer] Certainly.

[Question] Do they insist on their views?

[Answer] Certainly.

[Question] How does this work?

[Answer] They insist on their views and they express them in an intelligent, professional and friendly manner. I have to make the final decision.

MA'ARIV INTERVIEWS DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER TZIPORI

TA051341 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Sep 80 p 20

[Dov Goldstein interview with Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori: "The Libyans May Put the Gigantic Soviet Arsenals They Possess at Syria's Disposal"--time and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] This week's most important event was, perhaps, the event that did not occur: The minister of defense was not given a full-time minister. Ari'el Sharon thinks that this fact is harming Israel's security. Do you agree with him?

[Answer] That depends on how you look at it. The fact that this issue is also disturbing the prime minister is clear from the very fact that he looked for a candidate for the post of defense minister and offered the job to Moshe Arens. However, beyond this I ask: In the current hierarchic establishment, can one say that the Defense Ministry is being neglected? Under no circumstances! But--a second question: Are all the efforts needed being invested in the Defense Ministry today, in the full scale demanded by the weight of the matters whose fate is decided by the ministry? Here, too, the answer is: No! Not to a sufficient degree. But, between the two extremes--that is: the complaint that the ministry is being neglected or, alternatively, that everything that should be done with it is being done--there are many intermediate situations and we are now in one of them.

[Question] Are you satisfied with the progress of the normalization between Israel and Egypt?

[Answer] We must always aspire to more. The speed can be faster and the forms the normalization takes can be more noticeable. However, I see matters pessimistically. Egypt is also under heavy pressure and has its own difficulties and it would be simply unrealistic to say that this does not concern us and is not our business. When we meet with out interlocutors, Egyptian army personnel, the feeling is a good one. This process must be given time to crystallize.

[Question] What, in your opinion, is the serious test of Egypt's relations with Israel and the value of the peace agreement?

[Answer] I know! The great question mark and the harmful amazement hover over us constantly...the supreme test will only come at the moment of danger, not before it. That is: If, Heaven forbid, we have to fight on the northeastern front, then we will know whether the peace agreement with Egypt is viable or, Heaven forbid, whether we made a fateful error in our thinking by having made far-reaching concessions, and Egypt joins in a war against us. Until then we will have to live with this doubt and we will have no answer.

[Question] And, in the meantime, while we are suffering from this grave doubt, Egypt is gathering all the fruits of the doubtful peace....

[Answer] Yes, that is true. Egypt is now receiving high dividends and premiums from both the United States and others.

[Question] Is it completely clear to you that Israel will complete the process of withdrawal from Sinai and evacuate the airfields and the settlements in the Rafah approaches, or are second thoughts needed in view of the situation?

[Answer] When we began the negotiations with Egypt we shouted: "There must be no linkage between the peace agreement and the autonomy deliberations with Egypt. The agreement with Egypt stands on its own." Now there are people among us who claim that if we do not achieve an agreement with Egypt over the autonomy, we will not complete the withdrawal and we will violate the peace agreement with Egypt. What legitimacy [as published] does Israel have to blow up the peace agreement if Egypt does not reach an understanding with us about the autonomy?

[Question] Is the IDF properly prepared for the risk that Iraq, and perhaps also Libya, will have nuclear weapons?

[Answer] Nobody says that they will have nuclear weapons tomorrow or the day after that. Nuclear weapons in this arena would be a catastrophe of the first degree for all sides. The free and the nonfree worlds are prepared to sell anything in return for money. There is still the hope that the superpowers will not join in this insane race.

[Question] Is Israel in real danger from the unification of Libya and Syria that was mentioned this week?

[Answer] The danger is not military. It is not Libya's vaunted forces that are endangering Israel. Libya's contribution to the danger Israel can expect is two-fold: Libya's enormous economic power. Libya can flow gigantic financial reserves into the Syrian war machine. And the second danger is: Libya is now an enormous Soviet arsenal. These stores are not only intended for Arab armies. They are armament stores for the Soviet Union in the area. Libya can give large-scale military aid to Syria and encourage it to fight against Israel.

[Question] Do you see a real danger that Syria will go to war against Israel without being sure that Egypt will join in?

[Answer] There are three factors influencing Syria: a) Egypt is outside the circle of war at this moment; b) the internal situation in Syria; c) the relations between Syria and Iraq.

Syria wants with all its might to become a massive military power in order to be able to compete with Israel. The factors now moderating Syria can also be factors spurring it on. For example: War with Israel is the acecepted solution for uniting the nation. Another possibility is: to get involved in a war against Israel in order to drag Iraq and Jordan into war and put Egypt to the supreme test. Above and beyond all the possible Syrian considerations, Israel must look for signs in the field of Syria's intentions. Red lights should be kept on here all the time.

[Question] Are there any signs of this sort right now?

[Answer] The changes in the field can be very rapid. The Syrian army is a regular, large one. What was true this morning can be false tomorrow morning. This demands constant surveillance and changing decisions--every day, every hour, every moment. I only hope that this time we will know not only how to read the signs but how to understand them and give them their correct significance.

[Question] Will the new Negev airfields be ready in time?

[Answer] Yes. Israel will not withdraw from the Sinai fields if the new fields are not ready. We have made this plain to the Egyptians and the Americans. If the new fields are not ready, we will ask the Egyptians for an extension of time for the withdrawal from the Sinai fields and I believe that our request will be understood.

INTELLIGENCE CHIEF COMMENTS ON JORDAN-IRAQ TIES

TA091514 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The chief of the IDF Intelligence Branch, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi, has said the alliance between Jordan and Iraq is being consolidated. The alliance has so far been for economic reasons. However, it might drive Jordan closer to Iraq's extremist ideology. Because of the rapprochement between Jordan and Iraq two ribs of the eastern front triangle have already formed. If Hafiz al-Asad's regime in Syria collapses and a pro-Iraqi regime is established there the triangle would be completed.

According to Major General Sagi, Al-Asad's regime may be toppled because the internal situation in Syria has reached the brink of explosion and because the opposition to the regime has been increasing. The chief of the Intelligence Branch disclosed that four Soviet women were killed in recent underground activities in Syria and attempts were also made against the lives of Soviet advisers. Major General Sagi was speaking at a meeting with correspondents on Arab affairs.

DEVELOPMENTS IN FREETOWN OAU MEETING ON WESTERN SAHARA

Algierian President's Speech

LD102032 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] In the capital of Sierra Leone, Freetown, work of the OAU committee on Western Sahara continues. The committee heard for 3 hours views of the representatives of the parties involved. The first to speak before the presidents of the member countries committee of wise men was President Chadli Benjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party. He recalled in his speech Algeria's desire to spare no efforts in the search for a peaceful settlement of the Saharan problem. The president confirmed the need to implement OAU resolutions on this matter. Then the committee heard the Mauritanian president, Ould Haidalla, the Moroccan premier, Maati Bouabid, and the secretary general of the Polisario, Muhammad Abdelaziz.

The president of Sierra Leone and current president of the OAU, Siaka Stevens, gave a reception yesterday in honor of the heads of state and delegations attending the meeting of the OAU special committee on Western Sahara. President Benjedid attended this reception and had talks with the heads of state. We point out that the Moroccan delegation boycotted this reception.

Moroccan Letter to OAU

LD111424 Rabat MAP in English 1320 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Freetown, 11 Sep (MAP)--Mr Maati Bouabid, Moroccan premier and minister of justice who is leading the Moroccan delegation at the works of the OAU ad hoc committee, addressed a letter to Mr Edem Kodjo, secretary general of the Organization of African Unity.

In this letter, Mr Bouabid stated that he confirms the content of the talks that Mr Kodjo, accompanied by the foreign minister of Sierra Leone, had with Mr M'Hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign minister.

"These talks precised the wording of the questions that must be examined during the presentation of the points of view of the parties, and this as follows:

"1--The tension in the region, its causes, its effects, and means for researching the re-establishment of peace;

"2--The expression of the will of the population and how it was made.

"Therefore, and as the agreement of principle was verbally conveyed to us, I ask you to consider that these will be the questions that we shall have to examine," stated the letter.

On the other hand, Mr M'Hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign minister, addressed the following letter to his counterpart of Sierra Leone:

"On behalf of the Moroccan delegation, I confirm the talks that we had at your department on Monday 8 September 1980. It mainly concerns the question, which remained however without answer, to know by what right the Polisario' had been summoned to the meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee, scheduled from September 9 to 12, 1980.

"We feel that the chairmanship had adopted an unfounded decision.

"'The Polisario' is not recognized by the OAU as a liberation movement. The so-called SDAR is not a member of the OAU.

"For this reason, I renew the strongest protest, that I had the opportunity to convey to you verbally, and reserve the rights of my country for all the consequences that might derive from this."

Moroccan Premier's Speech

LD111422 Rabat MAP in English 1253 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Freetown, 11 Sep (MAP)--The wisemen committee stemming from the Organization of African Unity (OAU) which is currently meeting here resumed its works Wednesday.

Taking the floor, Mr Maati Bouabid, Moroccan premier and minister of justice, who is leading the Moroccan delegation to the works of the OAU's ad hoc committee, reaffirmed Morocco's stand regarding the tension prevailing in the north-west African region, and its determination to spare no effort for reestablishing peace in this area.

In his address, Mr Bouabid mainly stated that Morocco's participation in this meeting is a proof of its will to encourage any initiative aimed at reestablishing peace and reconciliation between the countries of the north-west African subregion.

"Morocco's good will is even more evident as three members of this committee including the chairmanship, have not adopted a neutral stance vis-a-vis the tension prevailing to recognize an imaginary entity, these members violated Morocco's most sacred rights. But we are sure, Mr Chairman (Sierra Leone) that you will be led yourself, as well as the respresentatives of Mali and Tanzania to reconsider your position in favor of a more strict neutrality, which is compatible with your conciliatory mission in the context of the wisemen committee."

After he recalled the creation of the wisemen committee during the OAU fifteenth summit, and how it reached a deadlock because of a misunderstanding of the role and the mandate of the committee, Mr Bouabid outlined that the last OAU summit, aware of this situation, decided to lay new bisis for the committee and clearly asked it "to make efforts in order to reconcile all the parties involved in the conflict."

On the other hand, Mr Bouabid reaffirmed Morocco's will to grant to the committee the necessary assistance and to facilitate its mission. In this respect, he recalled that Moroccan personalities, native of the provinces of Saguiet el Hamra and Oued Edd Ahab (Sahara) and representing the political, social, and cultural forces that have always struggled for achieving Morocco's territorial integrity, would take the floor before this committee to answer any question on the activities of the populations of the Moroccan provinces of Saguiet el Hamra and Oued Edd Ahab.

"The testimony of these personalities is trustworthy because they have struggled for liberating their territory and are currently working for ensuring its economic, social and cultural development," stated the Moroccan premier.

Afterwards Mr Bouabid made a detailed account of the decolonization process that lasted almost twenty years and that ended on August 14, 1979 when the population of Oued Edd Ahab asked to be attached to their motherland, Morocco, and went to Rabat (capital of Morocco) to renew their allegiance to King Hassan II of Morocco. Mr Bouabid stated that the Sahrawi population chose this way and freely decided to be integrated to Morocco, which respects this decision of free determination, adding that the will of the Sahrawi population was confirmed once again through its participation in the successive votes that took place in Morocco.

"So we do not see the need of new consultation of a population that unanimously expressed its Moroccanity on many occasions," further stated the Moroccan premier.

"The definitive decolonization of the Saharan provinces was achieved in these conditions, bul Algeria deliberately chose to artificially perpetuate the problem by sheltering on its territory a [word indistinct] movement, the so-called Polisario, by providing it with weapons and by launching attacks against the Moroccan territory. External aggression succeeded colonial rule with the aim to destabilize Morocco, amputate its southern provinces, and establish a hegemonist force in the sub-region," underlined Mr Maati Bouabid.

"The Polisario was artificially created by Algeria by gathering the populations that were affected by the drought in the Sahel and some opponents of the Moroccan and Mauritanian regimes. Besides, inhabitants were kidnapped and sequestrated in the Tindouf camps, in violation of the most elementary human rights. These persons were separated from their families, humiliated, and submitted to psychological deception and moral as well as physical torture in order to lead them to disown themselves," further stated Mr Bouabid.

"The Polisario can by no means be introduced as the emanation of a population which does not recognize it, and which is hostile to it [words indistinct] instrument of sabotage directed from outside. On the other hand, it cannot claim the principle of self-determination that it has deliberately despised by proclaiming in 1976 a puppet republic," added the prime minister.

Mr Bouabid further pointed out that Morocco's participation in the works of the wise-men committee is the proof of Morocco's sincere will to put an end to the serious tension prevailing in northwest Africa and affirmed that Morocco is victim of a characterized [word indistinct] perpecrated by a neighbouring country, and recalling that foreign countries grant a constant and substantial support to the subversive movement which does not have the judicial nor the political qualities to be recognized as a liberation movement, and which has not been recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) [sentence as received]

In this respect, Mr Bouabid recalled that Libya, which encourages subversion in Africa and in other continents, had declared during the last summit of the OAU held at Freetown that it grants substantial financial support to the Polisario.

"Morocco constantly recalled its right of legitimate defense in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. Morocco aggressed nobody and will never aggress anybody. We are determined to drive back aggression by any means and to defend our right to national unity and territorial integrity at any price," underlined Mr Bouabid, adding that "it is clear that the parties involved in the conflict and which are referred to in decision 118 of the OAU 17th summit are Algeria and Morocco. The Algerian aggression cannot be hidden by a pretext because the decolonization of the Sahara is definitely achieved and the so-called Polisario cannot legally claim assistance because it is not recognized by regional or international organizations. It is in this respect that the Moroccan foreign affairs minister addressed a letter to the foreign minister of Sierra Leone asking how it happened that the Polisario was officially summoned to this meeting."

On the other hand, Mr Bouabid stated that the Moroccan delegation is ready to give any information on the leaders of the so-called Polisario, their origin, their training and the way they have been recruited by Algeria. These data clearly prove that the members of the Polisario are mere mercenaries used by Algeria in its subversive policy against Morocco.

In conclusion, Mr Maati Bouabid reaffirmed Morocco's determination to help the OAU ad hoc committee settle the problem opposing Morocco and Algeria, recalling that conciliation requires patience and ponderation and that it cannot be achieved unless the peace propositions are accepted by the two parties; Morocco and Algeria.

Algerian President Departs

AB112044 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid this morning took leave of President Siaka Stevens at his OAU village residence at (Cape Station) prior to his departure for home, Algeria. President Bendjedid, who arrived on Monday to attend the OAU ad hoc committee meeting on the Western Sahara issue, thanked President Stevens for the cordiality extended to him and his delegation throughout their stay. He expressed the hope that the ties of friendship between the two countries will further enhance the bonds of friendship between the two countries will further enhance the bonds of fraternity within the context of the OAU. President Bendjedid and party were seen off at the Lunge international airport by First Vice President S.I. Koroma and senior government officials. Before his departure President Bendjedid inspected the guard of honor mounted by a detachment of the Sierra Leone military forces. He expressed gratitude to Vice President Koroma for the hospitality accorded him and his delegation.

Resolution Issued

AB121106 Paris AFP in French 1043 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Freetown, 12 Sep (AFP)--A cease-fire by December 1980, to be enforced by a United Nations peacekeeping force and a referendum to be organized by the OAU with the assistance of the United Nations; these are the main points contained in a six-point resolution adopted on Thursday night by the OAU ad hoc committee on Western Sahara, it was learned from reliable sources in Freetown.

The points, as specified by the same sources, are as follows:

1. A decision to organize a fair and general referendum in conformity with decisions taken at the 16th OAU summit in Monrovia;

2. A call on all parties to observe a cease-fire which should come into force by December 1980;

3. The armed forces of the parties should be kept in their bases and barracks during the period of the cease-fire;

4. A United Nations peacekeeping force is to be entrusted with ensuring the effectiveness of the cease-fire;

5. The OAU, with the assistance of the United Nations, will organize a referendum;

6. The secretary general of the OAU is to inform the parties of the decisions taken by the committee.

ETHIOPIA

HUNGARIAN COUNCIL PRESIDENT LOSONCZI PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

11 Sep Arrival

LD111220 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 11 Sep 80 EA

[Summary] This morning the Hungarian head of state arrived for an official 7-day state visit to Ethiopia. At the Bole international airport in Addis Ababa, Pal Losonczi, his wife and other senior Hungarian officials were welcomed by Mengistu, his wife, other senior Ethiopian officials and thousands of the city's residents.

Medal Presentation

LD111926 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 11 Sep 80 EA

[Text] Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian People's Republic, this evening was awarded the highest February 1974 medal. In the colorful ceremony held at the national palace, presenting the great medal commemorating the Ethiopian revolution on behalf of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and the Ethiopian people to Comrade Pal Losonczi was Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and the Commission for Organizing the Party and Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] and commander of the revolutionary army.

Present at the ceremony were Comrade Fikre Selassie Wogderes, secretary general of the PMAC and executive member of COPWE; Comrade Fisseha Desta, assistant secretary general of the PMAC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and executive member of COPWE; PMAC Standing Committee members and COPWE Executive Committee members; and high-ranking government officials of the Hungarian People's Republic currently visiting Ethiopia with Comrade Pal Losonczi.

Also present were Cabinet ministers of socialist Ethiopia; commissioners; armed forces commanders; COPWE Central Committee members; other high-ranking government officials; representatives of mass organizations and members of the diplomatic corps.

Mengistu, Losonczi Speeches

LD120914 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 12 Sep 80 EA

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam said yesterday that all peace-loving peoples of the world should spare no effort in stopping imperialism from taking steps which would lead the world to yet another ugly war in which the destruction was unimaginable.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia] and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, called on peace-loving peoples of the world to intensify their struggle to stop imperialism, whose war clouds are hovering over the world, from taking dangerous steps. He said this in a speech he made at a banquet he gave at the grand palace yesterday evening in honor of Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Fikre Selassie Wogderes, secretary general of the PMAC and member of the COPWE Executive Committee; deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Executive Committee; members of the PMAC Executive Committee; Comrade Fesseha Desta, assistant secretary general of the PMAC, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the COPWE Executive Committee; members of the PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee, and members of the high-level Hungarian Government delegation accompanying Comrade Losonczi. Also present were Cabinet ministers of revolutionary Ethiopia, commissioners, armed forces commanders, COPWE Central Committee members, ambassadors of foreign countries in Ethiopia and other invited guests.

In his banquet speech, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out that U.S. imperialism, realizing the failure of all its efforts to subvert our revolution by instigating and encouraging internal antirevolutionary groups and externally by arming and giving orders to the Somali reactionary ruling class to invade Ethiopia, and after noting that our revolution has been daily consolidated and further entrenched, has been preparing to invade our country.

After noting that U.S. imperialism is seeking to establish military bases everywhere and preparing to deploy rapid interventionist troops--an act which it is not disguising--Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that it had started to put its divisive aim into practice, by neglecting the resolutions passed by international and continental organizations to make the Indian Ocean region free of military bases. In addition to this, by increasing the military budgets of NATO member countries and by deciding to deploy additional missiles in Europe it had put detente in danger and had made war clouds gather over Europe and the world.

After elaborating on the clear evidence that U.S. imperialism is preparing to invade Ethiopia as seen by its purchase of Berbera port from Siad Barre, who does not feel shame when selling his country for money. He then noted that the establishment of a military base by the United States in Berbera is directly violating the resolution passed by the United Nations, the OAU and the nonaligned movement to make the Indian Ocean an ocean of peace. The presence of a U.S. military force 180 km from Ethiopian territory could not have any other aim than that of invading Ethiopia. Comrade Chairman Mengistu strongly warned the U.S. Government to desist from this dangerous step which could make the world fall into yet another danger of war.

In his speech, Comrade Chairman Mengistu pointed out that Ethiopia had at all times a strong wish and desire to live in peace and said that it greatly wanted good-neighborliness. Comrade Chairman Mengistu noted that the only country disrupting the situation in the Horn of Africa is Somalia, which is consumed with expansionist aims, and again noted the repeated acts of aggression by Somalia on Ethiopia.

After hinting that there is ample opportunity for Hungary and Ethiopia to coordinate their struggle for detente, peace and socialism--since Ethiopia and Hungary hold similar stands on international issues--he said that cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy, politics and culture is strengthening. Comrade Chairman Mengistu pointed out that the Ethiopian people would remember with gratitude the essential support given by Hungary in our difficult days in the past.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu went on to say that the Ethiopian people and government strongly hope that the current visit by Comrade Pal Losonczi and the delegation led by him will further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries. At the end of his speech Comrade Chairman Mengistu toasted the health and long life of President Pal Losonczi, the strong friendship and prosperity of the two peoples and countries and the liberation of the masses and world peace.

Replying, Comrade President Pal Losonczi said: We are particularly delighted to be able to attend the sixth anniversary celebrations of your revolution, which we respect and admire. Comrade President Pal Losonczi added: Your revolution, which registered great achievements in the past 6 years even by international standards, has opened a new chapter in the long history of Ethiopia and its broad masses, whom the revolution taught to read and write and to change the shape of their history.

He said: With the formation of COPWE, under the leadership of Comrade Mengistu, I believe that the Ethiopian national democratic revolution has reached a new historical chapter. He expressed his admiration by saying that the recently conducted COPWE first congress was a major transition to the process of the formation of a vanguard revolutionary party.

Comrade President Losonczi went on to say that the Hungarian people follow with keen interest the armed struggle socialist Ethiopia has been waging to safeguard its independence and unity and to build a socialist economy and society. He said: We cherish with great respect and admiration the Ethiopian people, who are struggling alongside the progressive and anti-imperialist forces in Africa and other parts of the world. It is our strong belief that the Ethiopian people will realize their great objectives.

Comrade President Losonczi said that the government and people of Hungary give high regard to the successes achieved in implementing the national democratic plans, raising the level of the people's culture and developing the country's scientific force. He wished from the bottom of his heart further victory to Ethiopia in the continuous process of its socialist development and nation building.

Comrade President Pal Losonczi said in his speech that international imperialism and its accomplices employ neocolonialism, infiltration included, and direct military intervention to arrest the struggles for independence and [word indistinct] development, stop national liberation movements in the African Continent from winning the final victory, prevent the eradication of remanants of colonialism and racism and obstruct the strengthening of African countries pursuing the path of a progressive social order and their nation-building activities. He added that from among the many dangerous phenomena, the agreement providing the use of the Somali military bases for the (?U.S.) is a particular source of concern.

Comrade President Pal Losonczi said: In line with the internationalist foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic, we promise unconditional and full solidarity with the peoples of socialist Ethiopia and the people of South Africa who are struggling to attain and strengthen their independence.

TIGRAY FORCES CLAIM MILITARY VICTORY IN ERITREA

LD111248 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigriya 0400 GMT 11 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The heroic fighters of the Tigray People's Liberation Front [TPLF] continue to deal severe blows against the enemy troops. On 8 September 1980, TPLF forces ambushed an enemy force at (Mai Ti-um), near the town of Adwa and completely destroyed it.

Reinforcements were sent from the 36th (?Brigade), based in the town of Adwa, as soon as soon as the fighting broke out. However, the reinforcements retreated in disarray in the face of a determined attack by the TPLF fighters, leaving their dead and wounded behind.

In the fighting, the heroi TPLF fighters killed more than 140 soldiers, wounded another 40, took 12 soldiers prisoner, and captured 106 assorted light and heavy weapons, [words indistinct] and a huge quantity of ammunition and hand grenades. In addition the heroic fighters captured 14 military trucks which they destroyed by burning them. This magnificent victory by the undaunted fighters, at a time when the fascist dergue has launched a large-scale offensive to destroy the independence struggle of the oppressed people of Tigray, is of great shame to the fascist dergue and brings great joy to the people of Tigray and the heroic fighters.

SOMALI ABO FREEDOM FIGHTERS REPORT MILITARY SUCCESSES

LD111407 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 11 Sep 80 EA

[Text] Twenty-seven soldiers of the black Abyssinian colonialists were killed and many wounded by the Somali Abo freedom fighters when they engaged the enemy on 5 September at (Kurkura), 10 km from Nagele. The freedom fighters also captured 10 AK rifles and destroyed a truck. Three freedom fighters were wounded in this encounter.

In another incident, on 7 September, the Somali Abo freedom fighters killed 45 and wounded many others at (Bita), 20 km from Nagele.

KENYA

MINISTER DENIES GOVERNMENT OIL IMPORTS MONOPOLY

LD111242 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The minister for energy, Mr John Okwanyo, has denied reports appearing in the local press that the government will take monopoly of oil importation into the country.

In a press statement t[illegible]v, the minister said he said that the government will take over about 50 percent contro[illegible] all oil imports into the country.

Mr Okwanyo was reported to have told the Iraqi ambassador to Kenya, Dr Haidar, that the government would take total monopoly of oil imports into the country.

SOMALIA

MINISTER SAYS U.S. PAPER MISQUOTED HIM ON TROOPS IN ETHIOPIA

LD111536 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 11 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The Somali Democratic Republic minister for finance, Challe Abdullahi Ahmad Adow, said today that the Washington POST newspaper had quoted him out of context in an interview with the paper.

The paper quoted the minister as saying that the Somali Democratic Republic is preparing to withdraw its regular soldiers--who are supposedly fighting alongside the freedom fighters against Abyssinian black colonialism--from the Ogaden.

The minister made it clear that the newspaper misquoted him completely. The fact is there are no regular Somali soldiers fighting alongside the liberation fronts in their struggle for self-determination.

"As I said in my interview," the minister said, "the duty of Somali soldiers is to defend the sovereignty, security and the nationhood of the Somali Democratic Republic."

MOGADISHU COMMENTS ON ETHIOPIA'S 'DIPLOMATIC SHUTTLE'

LD111958 Mogad shu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 11 Sep 80 EA

["Abd ar-Rahman Salah commentary: "What Is the Motive Behind Ethiopia's Idea of Sending Envoys Abroad?"--announcer read]

[Excerpt] The Abyssinaians and their backers have received a severe blow and casualties in their figting against liberation movements. Because of (?their defeat), the Abyssinaians embarked on a diplomatic shuttle; thus the large number of Abyssinian delegations that have been sent to several countries to hoodwink the world about the real situation in regard to the liberation movements in the Horn of Africa. The Abyssinaians have sent six delegations to various parts of the world, and one of them has been sent to Nairobi to see President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya.

If Ethiopia is suffering massive bloodshed as a result of the fighting waged by the liberation movements, Somalia is no party to the problem. The only way that peace can be achieved is if the Abyssinians (?allow) the liberation movements the right to self-determination. [Words indistinct] and about their outcry over Somali-U.S. relations: These relations between the Somali Democratic Republic and the United States are based on friendly cooperation and Somalia is answerable to no one about whom it wants as friends. On the contrary, Somalia poses no threat, as it is known that Abyssinia provokes and violates Somali territory by launching ground and air attacks.

Ethiopia is not gaining any profit by sending delegates around since the representatives of liberation movements enjoy a lot of respect and recognition in a number of countries [words indistinct] Abyssinian messages and statements.

Ethiopia should do more to assist its people who are dying of hunger instead of misusing its economy on useless (?journeys). The Ethiopian masses should free themselves of the bloodthirsty Mengistu regime, as they did with the Haile Selassie regime.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN-CZECH TRADE AGREEMENT--An agreement on promoting economic and trade relations has been signed here between the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce and the visiting eight-member delegation of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The agreement provides for the strengthening of economic ties, establishing commercial contacts and exchange of trade (?promoting) between Ethiopia and Czechoslovakia through their respective chambers of commerce. According to the agreement, the Czech Chamber of Commerce and Industry would render assistance to and share its experience in various fields of chamber activities with the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce. [Text] [Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 28 Aug 80 EA]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

JUSTICE MINISTER COMMENTS ON TRIALS OF BOKASSA, PATASSE

AB112026 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Former Emperor Bokassa I will be tried in absentia in November this year by a court in Bangui. This was stated in Paris yesterday evening by Justice Minister Simon Narcisse Bazanga during an exclusive interview with AFP. The minister, who will take part in the congress of French-speaking justice ministers in Paris from 12 to 13 September, recalled that the Central African Republic and the Ivory Coast have ratified the general convention on cooperation in the field of justice signed in Antananarivo in 1961.

The minister, who added that there are currently no political prisoners in the Central African Republic, gave a list of all the persons being detained in the Ngaragba Prison in Bangui. Talking about the case of Mr Ange Patasse and of the three persons arrested at the same time for attempting to seize power from President Dacko less than 1 month after the coup d'etat of 20 September 1979, Mr Bozanga stated: He is in good health and will soon be tried. [passage indistinct]

Concerning the former aides of the ousted emperor, Mr Bozanga said one must differentiate between those guilty of the crime of shedding blood and those accused of embezzling public funds such as former Prime Minister Mrs Elisabeth Domitien, the former mayor of Bangui, Daniel (Yako), and General (Magale). The death sentences passed against those accused of bloodshed last February have been thrown out because of procedural flaws and the accused will again appear before the court from 12 to 25 September.

The minister also indicated that some 10,000 to 15,000 Chadian refugees are now in the (Birao) region in the north of the country and that an invasion of migratory locusts, drought and floods are posing serious problems [words indistinct].

CONGO

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO HUNGARY

For the Budapest MTI report of the communique issued on the visit of Congolese Foreign Minister Pierre Nze to Hungary from 30 August to 4 September, see page F 2 of the 12 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

TOGO

GENERAL EYADEMA HOLDS TALKS ON CHAD WITH FAN DELEGATION

AB111657 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The leader of the new Togo, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, yesterday evening received a delegation of the Command Council of the Northern Armed Forces [FAN]. The discussions centered on the Chadian problem and ways and means of finding a lasting solution. The Chadian delegation comprised Mr Ousmane Gom, commissioner for information, and Mr Ali Khalil, a member of the council.

After the audience granted them by our beloved leader, Mr Ousmane affirmed that as far as they are concerned, the FAN will contribute to the success of the peace efforts in Chad. Mr Hissein Habre's envoy expressed satisfaction about General Eyadema's efforts to find a negotiated solution to the conflict, adding that in the present circumstances the Togolese head of state is one of those who have been making most efforts to try to put a stop to the Chadian tragedy.

ZAIRE

ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH GDR

AB112034 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1845 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep (AZAP)--The German Democratic Republic and Zaire yesterday signed a cooperation agreement in the economic, industrial and technical fields, it is reported today, Thursday, by the government newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

The newspaper announced the conclusion of other draft agreements for the development of bilateral trade during the talks held in East Berlin on Wednesday between Citizen Lengema Dulia Yubasa, secretary of state for international cooperation, and Mr Friedmar Clausnitzer, East German deputy minister for commerce.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND does not give details of the agreements signed on Wednesday, but it is likely that the GDR intents to import raw materials from Zaire in exchange for technical assistance in the field of mineral exploitation.

DEFENSE SECRETARY, PRC ENVOY DISCUSS MILITARY COOPERATION

AB112015 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1733 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Sep (AZAP)--The desire to strengthen military cooperation between China and Zaire was expressed during the 1-hour audience that the secretary of state for national defense, Rear Admiral Lomponda Wa Botebde, granted the Chinese ambassador in Zaire, Mr Zhou Boping, on Thursday.

Within that context, a high-ranking Chinese military expert who is expected to arrive in Zaire shortly will be placed in command of three military missions entrusted to China: These are the training of commandos in Kisangani, the maintenance of armored cars at Mbanza-Ngungu and the installation and maintenance of radars in units of the naval force at Banana.

The two personalities noted with satisfaction that the excellent relations between China and Zaire have been getting better and better ever since they were established.

Mr Zhou Boping underlined the contribution his host had made as chief of defense staff in the naval forces to the strengthening of military cooperation in the naval sector.

Rear Admiral Lomponda, for his part expressed the hope of seeing this cooperation develop more and more.

Mr Zhou Boping wrote the following in the golden book of the Department of National Defense: May Sino-Zairian cooperation live forever.

The naval and air military attache at the Chinese Embassy in Zaire, Mr Guo Yaochen, and the director of external relations at the Department of National Defense, Lt Col B.A.M. Kheve Monjiri, were present at the discussions.